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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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THE WORKERS' BINOCULAR

TURNED UPON EVENTS BIG WITH IMPORT FOR HIM.

Compositor's Terrible Blunder—What J. J. Hill Thinks—Four Hours' Pay for Ten Hours' Work—Notes on the Cloak Strike—"I'm-a-Bummery" Shows Progress.

A typographical error must have crept in the "Appeal to Wage Earners" issued by the Manufacturers' Association of Jamestown, N. Y., and published in the Jamestown "Morning Post" of the 9th of this month. The Association requests the wage earners of Jamestown to "consider facts." The Association can hardly have meant that.

Even the Census figures, doctored by the employers' interests as everybody knows they are, indicate the facts for Jamestown to be as follows: Average wage of employes in the 178 establishments that reported:—$384; Surplus Wealth produced by the wage earners and pocketed by the employers under the guise of Profits:—$2,322,428, or over 27 per cent on the capital invested; Total wages paid by the 178 establishments $1,800,192, making the Profits or wages withheld, $522,236 larger than the wages paid.

What the Jamestown Manufacturers' Association meant to request the wage earners of the town to do was, not to "consider the facts," but to "shut their eyes to the facts."

Compositors sometimes do perform awful typographical blunders.

Upon his return from his fishing excursion to Labrador, James J. Hill announced his conviction that everything would be moving smoothly and prospering, were it not that "legislation was interfering everywhere and causing trouble." Early in 1800 the farmers of Long Island, afflicted by a severe drought, petitioned the Legislature of this State for heaven's sake to adjourn, it being the cause of the danger that threatened the crops. Has James J. progressed much, if any, beyond the Long Island farmers of 1800?

The demand of the Pennsylvania Railroad men which amounts to declaring their readiness to accept Four-Hours pay for Ten-Hours work is being turned by the bourgeois press into "a demand for eleven hours' pay for ten hours' work."

The first of the instructions given to the striking New York cloakmakers by their officers is: "Pick no arguments and enter into no discussions with employers." This is well. There are things that are past arguing and discussing. Among these is the relation between employers and employes, the former being exploiters, the latter exploitees; the former being fed, clothed and housed by the latter. None seeks to argue or discuss obvious facts but people who try to play cuttle fish.

The suffrage bill, just shelved by Parliament, and styled the "conciliation bill," should be styled "a bill to rivet upon the British system the principle of property qualification." The bill is called "conciliation" on the ground that it conciliates the divergent schools of suffragist opinion, pacifying the militant as well as the mild suffragists. The "conciliation" consists in that the bill grants the Parliamentary suffrage to women, but only to those who have the property qualification and who already exercise the franchise in municipal elections. Thus the agitation for woman's suffrage, a presumably progressive and radical move, is materializing in the official seal being set upon a principle that has its jaws set against Progress, let alone Radicalism.

The Rev. Terrence Sheahy, professor of jurisprudence in the Fordham University law school, may be a tip-top jurist, but is an absurdity as an advertising agent to collect funds. In asking for financial support for his scheme of a Week-End Retreat, where the pious are to enjoy once a year a vacation of three days for meditation and contemplation, Father Sheahy announces that the plan is intended to check Socialism, Anarchism and other propagandic disturbance, and he adds that the plan "has been effective in choking the radicalism of the working classes in France and Belgium."

The present state of working class radicalism in France and Belgium, as a sample of what the Week-End retreats will accomplish, is calculated rather to send a chill down the spines of the folks from whom Father Sheahy expects funds than to send a stream of gold into the treasury of Father Sheahy's scheme.

Wanted—a politico-economic X-ray apparatus. The same would disclose to the eye the wires that connect Wall street railroad speculators with Commander E. T. Witherspoon of the United States cruiser Prairie who announces emphatically "conditions in Nicaragua are unbearable."

However erratic Ignatius Donnelly's story "Caesar's Column" was in many respects, events are proving it to have been a long look ahead in some other respects. The exhibition given by the aviator Glenn H. Curtiss who crossed the sailing line of the yacht John E. Mehere II, and showered it with oranges for bombs, recalls Donnelly's picture of the revolutionists bombarding New York with bombs dropped from airships.

The decision of the managers of the cloakmakers' strike, to tolerate no speakers except those O. K.'d by the managers, turns out to be a wiser move than appears on the surface. The move has caused the Yiddish "Vorwaerts" crew to start the rumor that the managers of the strike aim at "keeping out Socialism." Interpreting the decision jointly with the rumor, the conclusion is justified that the managers of the strike have wisely decided not to render both the strikers and Socialism ridiculous. The "Socialists" (God save the mark!) whom the "Vorwaerts" turns out, and who are the ones who push themselves forward, know nothing of Socialism but the name, and, with their wild rant can and do throw only disrepute upon anything they "speak" (read "screech") for.

"The Worker's Voice, an Independent Journal for Industrial Union and Revolutionary Action, E. J. Foote, Editor, Portland, Oregon," the latest financial scheme of the I'm-a-bums, illustrates the progressiveness of slummery. When the I'm-a-bummery was started in Chicago in 1908 it preached theft by word of mouth only; when later its organ, the Spokane "Industrial Worker," was launched, several issues appeared before theft was openly advocated; the "Worker's Voice" just set afloat, now starts with the advocacy of theft. Its salutatory declares: "The Voice is to be heard monthly if we can beg, borrow or otherwise come dishonestly into possession of enough money to pay the printer" (and the Editor, E. J. Foote?) Boils come to a head.

D. C. Nevin's cablegram from Paris announcing, as President of the St. Louis-Kansas City Electric Railway, that he placed a $15,000,000 issue of bonds for his roads has been received with wild hoorahs by the very element whose banner bears the legend: "America for the Americans." If all these cablegrams were strung together the innocents would make the discovery that America is to-day more of a plantation for European Nabobs than the country was in the days of George III.

A WONDERFUL OFFER.

"The Pocket Bible," the sixteenth of the wonderful Eugene Sue "Mysteries of the People," will start serial publication in the Daily People, Sunday, July 24, running daily until the two large volumes of this story are complete.

Over two months will be consumed by this matchless story of the period of the Reformation and Catherine de Medici. Other features of the paper make three months' subscription at $1.00 one of the solidest investments a workingman can make. Order at once.

"STOCK" TAFFY FOR GLASS WORKERS.

Toledo, Ohio, July 13.—The different committees of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, which have been busy on their reports since the convention opened July 5, are completing their work, and several of them will report to-morrow.

The officials of the Chicago Glass Co. at Chesterton, Ind., to-day complied with the delegates' request and submitted a proposition in writing to the convention for the glass workers to "purchase stock in their company on a co-operative basis."

MISSOURI RIGHT TO WORK LEAGUE

Under the above title an organization has been formed, with headquarters in St. Louis, one dollar a year per member, "for the purpose of securing the submission and adoption of an Amendment to the State Constitution, providing that the State furnish employment to all who apply for it, UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS THAT THE PRODUCT WILL NOT COME INTO COMPETITION WITH LABOR NOW EMPLOYED NOR GOODS NOW IN THE MARKET."

If ever there was a proposition the tail of which bites off and swallows up its head it is the purpose that the Missouri Right to Work League announces as its goal.

Whatever can that work be the product of which "will not come into competition with labor now employed nor with goods now in the market"?

The human mind may, perhaps, sometime be able to grasp the idea of infinitude; to grasp the idea of work, the product of which "will not come into competition with labor now employed nor with goods now in the market," and that as a solution of the direst features of involuntary and enforced idleness—that idea no mind's arms can ever clasp.

The story is told of Girard, the founder of the Girard Institute of Philadelphia, that, seeing one day a man idle who said he could find no work, Girard engaged him to carry a heap of cobblestones, that lay on one side of the street, to the opposite side; and that, when the man had done this job, Girard directed him to carry the stones back to where they first lay. Can this bit of Girardic sarcasm be the kind of employment the Missouri Right to Work League has in mind? Even that will not now go down. The unemployed in the Laborers' Unions are numerous enough to demand the employment for themselves, and to denounce as "scabs" those out of the Union who may apply. Whichever way one might turn the question, the answer is—The only employment the product of which "will not come into competition with labor now employed nor goods now in the market" must be employment for the product of which there is no market.

The answer suggests another question—"What is the matter with the Missouri Right to Work League?"

The answer transpires from the make-up of the Organization Committee. That body consists of an aggregation of St. Louis Socialist party luminaries, Single Taxers, and other such sociologic heels-over-headers, with a Labor-Lieutenant of the capitalist class, Percy Pepoon of Typographical Union No. 8, St. Louis, to jolly them along—and keep them from doing mischief, by consuming their funds with work for "Union printers."

UN-CON-STI-TU-TION-AL

ANOTHER LABOR LAW'S BACK BROKEN BY THE COURTS.

Missouri Statute Regulating Hours in Bake Shops Thrown out by State Supreme Court—Result Hailed with Joy by Bakers' Exploiters.

St. Louis, Mo., July 11.—The Missouri State Supreme Court has declared "unconstitutional" the bakers law, enacted in 1908, regulating the hours of bakery employees.

The Court held that "clean and wholesome bread does not depend upon the number of hours which the bakery employee may work in a day or the number of days in a week."

The case was that of a St. Louis boss baker arrested for working his employees more than six days in the week. Another charge against the baker was a violation of the section regulating the sanitation of bakeries. The court discovered the act only applied to bakeries turning out bread, cake and biscuits and exempted those baking pies, pastry and confectioneries.

This was clearly "class legislation," according to the court, and the decision has caused great rejoicing among the men who get their wealth out of the bake-house slaves of St. Louis and other large Missouri cities.

STRIKE AGAINST CHECK-OFF.

Pittsburg Tin Workers Reject Scheme of "Leaders."

Pittsburg, Pa., July 13.—It is typical of A. F. of L.-ism that the union workmen at the Whittaker-Glassner plant have had to go on strike against the wage scale as accepted by the "leaders" of their own union.

Officers from the national headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers hurried to Wheeling to-day to plead for "peace."

In the new wage scale which the company with other independent sheet and tin plate manufacturers, signed in Pittsburg ten days ago, the Wage Committee of the Amalgamated Association inserted a provision for the "check-off" by which the company agrees to collect the union dues from the men, turning 10 per cent. of the workers' wages to the treasurer of the union.

This "check-off" the workmen say, is utilized only by the fakirs in one big craft union in the country, the United Mine Workers. Under its provision the workman is forced to continue a member of the Union whether he chooses or not. The men at the Wheeling plant, though all members of the union, objected to having the payment of their dues made compulsory, and struck.

It is whispered that the Amalgamated Association, the same as Mitchell's United Mine Workers, was forced to the adoption of the "check-off" as the only means of preventing the disintegration of its organization, which has been rapidly losing its membership since the United States Steel Corporation sheet and tin mills shut out all union men.

HURRAH FOR JOHN KIRBY, JR.

Van Cleave's Successor Wanted for Violating Child Labor Law.

Dayton, Ohio, July 13.—A warrant was issued to-day for the arrest of John Kirby, Jr., president of the Dayton Manufacturing Company and president of the National Association of Manufacturers, on a charge of employing a fifteen-year-old boy ten hours a day in violation of a State law.

Yesterday District Inspectors S. E. May of this city, and P. J. Curley of Cleveland, discovered the alleged violation and to-day filed their charges. The former said to-night that the action was taken after repeated warnings to Kirby, and that prosecutions will be vigorously pushed. Last winter May removed a young girl from Kirby's plant.

SOLID S. L. P. HANDBILL.

Gotten Out by New Orleans Members on Car Strike.

New Orleans, July 13.—

"WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE?

"To understand this, you must know that this world would be a wilderness, if useful labor was not applied to it; useful labor made the world what it is to-day, with all these nice things that man must have in order to live. But all these nice and useful things have been taken away from the useful workers by a set of useless workers.

"According to the last census report to-day the working class produce ten dollars of wealth in ten hours, that is exactly one dollar of wealth in one hour; now the useless worker keeps the dollar of wealth and gives back to the useful worker seventeen cents for the dollar of wealth that the useful worker produced.

"Now the useful worker can hardly get along, that is he can hardly exist on the seventeen cents an hour, so he talks the matter over, and gets his other fellow workers to join a Union to try and get more of the dollar of wealth for the hour's work, and when he gets more of the dollar per hour the useless worker gets less of the dollar, and this that the useless worker gets is called profit (or dividends) and what the useful worker gets is called wages so you can see what causes strikes all over the world.

"To be better posted on this subject:

"Read the Daily People—Published at No. 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

"Price 1 cent a copy, or send five one-cent stamps and get the book called 'What Mens This Strike?' at same address."

This is the handbill which has been distributed by thousands by the active Socialist Labor Party members in this city, bearing on the projected strike of 2,000 motormen and conductors of the New Orleans Railways Company.

The men have been talking strike for weeks, and are now voting on the question.

The members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. lost no time getting out the dodgers, showing the carmen why they should get an increase of pay, and also how to organize in a compact body to meet the company. Such a warm campaign was carried on that the capitalist daily press is gnashing its teeth over it.

RELIEF FOR CHILD SLAVES

THOUSANDS IN MASS. BARRED FROM DANGEROUS TRADES.

State Board of Health Acts, Under New Statute—Among Forbidden Tasks Are Grinding Paint Leads, Typesetting, Polishing on Buffing or Emery Wheels.

Boston, Mass., July 12.—Thousands of minors throughout the State were to-day barred from further employment in certain branches of specified trades by an order of the State Board of Health.

These branches and trades are enumerated and labeled "dangerous."

Mainly they are those trades which entail working amid poisonous dust and gases.

Among the most important and the one in which the most apprentices are employed, is the printing craft.

The Board acts under chapter 404 of the present year's statutes, which defines the processes in which minors may not be employed. In other states whole industries are in the closed list; here only the dangerous processes are specified.

The list includes the processes in the manufacture of paint leads, plumber's leads, cutting lead and tin or lead alone, the use of lead in rubber factories, lead paint grinding, etc., file cutting by hand, typesetting, cleaning or handling type in printing offices, glazing in pottery factories, the manufacture of stove blacking, bronzing in lithographing, cutlery grinding, polishing on emery and buffing wheels, cutting, turning and polishing pearl shells, talc ducting in rubber works, sorting, dusting and grinding rags, using gasoline in the industries, processes necessitating exposure to the escape of fumes and gases from lead, gasing in textile factories, singeing in print works, dipping metal in acid solutions melting and annealing glass and processes involving exposure to extremes of heat and other conditions which promote susceptibility to disease.

The following excerpt from the latest report of the Massachusetts State Child Labor Committee has this to say in regard to these modes of exploiting child workers:

"We have always supposed in Massachusetts that he had left far behind those much-talked-of conditions in English coal mines in the forties, where little children on their hands and knees dragged coal from the mines, but the conditions found by the state inspectors of health here in Massachusetts to-day are not far in advance.

"Children are found working in rubber factories as spreader helpers, spending one-half of their time under the machines—working in a doubled up position, their heads protected from the heat of the machines by planks covered with asbestos. The air under the machines is hot and vitiated with fumes of naphtha used in the process.

"In the pearl shell industry children are found working in clouds of mineral dust, which even respirators would not keep from penetrating into the lungs."

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EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

A Measure Meant Only to Beguile Labor.

The American Association for Labor Legislation has just issued in pamphlet form an article on "Progressive Tendencies in Labor Legislation of 1909." The article is from the pen of Irene Osgood, and originally appeared in the "American Political Science Review." It may be considered a good resume of labor legislation for the period mentioned. covering as it does, the leading points on so-called labor matters, which various state legislatures have taken up. A scrutiny, achieved for Labor, fails to reveal a single adequate measure. One cannot but remark that the bread and butter question, ever pressing itself forward has not even been brushed against by these different state law making bodies. And a Socialist workingman knows why. The legislators are not there to legislate economic independence for the workingman; they are in their places to do all sorts of tinkering where the capitalist machine shows disrepair, but they never will advise relegating that machine to the past for one run by the working class. Hence the unsatisfactory nature of the various "steps" which are taken to "reform" industrial evils.

Miss Osgoods's account on "Employers' Liability" measures, which have come up in different states proves how endless in bickering and how ineffectual are the propositions advanced, and furthermore, how far off any adequate alleviation is via the road of "welfare" workers and "step-at-a-timers." Her report on that head is here given:

"The greatest interest of the year centered in the subject of employers' liability. The determination of liability for industrial accidents resulting in injury or death, has been the source of much bitterness between employer and employee, searching discussions of the subject in the last few years have been widespread.

"In the United States, we still cling to the old common law test of negligence,' 'whose fault was it?' resulting in the outworn defenses of contributory negligence, assumption of risk, and the fellow-servant doctrine. This policy, after centuries of trial, has failed entirely in satisfying either employer or employee.

"But within the last five years, we are waking to the fact that 'fault' cannot easily be determined, and that just as the business assumes the risk of accidents to its mahinery, so it must also assume the risk of accidents to its human machines.

"On no other subject were there as many bills introduced during the legislative sessions of 1909. In Illinois alone, there were twelve bills before the legislature, none of which was passed. Nine-tenths of these bills in all states were along the old line of modifying the common law liability of an employer by attempting to break down his defences, and in a few states such laws were enacted. During 1909 the legislatures of Idaho, Maine and New Jersey passed general employers' liability acts. These are based on the English law of 1880, and are similar to the existing law in Alabama, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. They depart from the common law doctrine only in placing additional liability on railroad companies.

"Mississippi, Massachusettes, Wisconsin and Michigan, have modified their law by practically abolishing the fellow-servant rule when applied to persons employed in running trains; and Michigan and Wisconsin have modified the contributory negligence defense regarding both defenses.

"But the real advance of the year is indicated in the rapidly growing sentiment, both among employers and employees, that the injustice and wastefulness of the present employers' liability system must be replaced by some system that will provide insurance or compensation. Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin appointed commissions to study the subject, and to report on a system of compensation for injured workmen."

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

"JUST SPRING CHICKENS"

IS WHAT MANAGER OF 'FRISCO BARBER SHOP INSISTED ON.

As Consequence, Two Manicurists Who Had Grown Gray in His Employ Are Turned Off—Race Suicide, Caused by High Cost of Living, Hits School Census.

San Francisco, Calif., July 5.—A labor struggle is on in Stockton, Calif. The sheet metal workers had been out on strike. When they tried to return to work on June 30th, they found themselves locked out by the bosses' association. The bosses say that one of their number was declared unfair on a "trivial cause." They say that they are "sick of the tyranny exercised by the unions," and that now they "will lock horns with the men in a trial of strength."

The Stockton electricians have been out for some time. At noon Saturday 350 carpenters of that city laid down their tools. The plumbers and other trades have promised to come out.

Mayor R. R. Reibenstein tried to call a conference betwen the two quarrelling "brothers" but did not succeed. It is freely predicted that this will be the severest labor struggle that Stockton has yet experienced, and that it will end either in a wide open shop or in an absolutely closed one.

Race suicide again! This year's school census shows 74,729 children, while last year's showed 88,058. This does not mean that all these thousands are in school. Matter of fact is that only about fifty per cent. are. Anyhow, the school census shows a decrease of 13,329 children. All sorts of explanations are vouchsafed. Some say that the reports of last year were padded; others that this year's enumerating was both shiftless and systemless. The decline will cost the present school board $58,087.47 loss in State appropriations. The appropriations were based on an estimate of 91,000 school children, the calculation being figured on a 3 per cent increase over last year's figures.

The fact of the matter is that the decrease of children per family is general throughout the State. As the thermometer of the cost of living records an ever higher mark, the barometer of children per family falls ominously lower.

"What we want is chickens, just spring chickens," quoth the humorous manager of the barber shop in the St. Francis Hotel as he "fired," beg pardon, discharged two manicurists, whose hair had turned gray in his service. And so the perfumed parlors of the most elite barber shop in town will know them no more. For five years they had worked in the shop, with a smile and a pleasant word for everyone of the customers of their exploiters, beg pardon, employers. They thought that they were becoming more and more valuable because of their ever increasing acquaintanceship. But the manager, reflecting the demands of the pudgy parasites who patronize the perfumed parlors, wanted "chickens, just chickens." And he got them. R.

W. F. M. LEFT IN LURCH.

$60,000 Promised to It Not Paid by Legislature.

Denver, July 6.—The Western Federation of Miners has not yet got that $60,000 which it was voted by the Legislature after having made deals to support claims of the old political parties. Colorado courts will have to decide whether or not the state must pay the Federation's $60,000. The organization, tired of waiting, and of refusals to issue warrants, will soon begin proceedings to compel payment.

The situation is exasperating the Federation men the more because of the fact that Roady Kenehan, the state auditor who held up the payment of the money, was for years the national secretary of the horseshoers' union, and was given the unanimous support of organized labor in the election and was especially favored with votes by members of the Western Federation of Miners.

JOHNNY MITCHELL WANTS MORE DUES.

John Mitchell, who along with his Civic Federation job is still a Vice President of the American Federation of Labor has come out with an appeal to the alleged 3,000,000 craft unionists of this country to do missionary work.

Some Lessons from the Russian Revolutionary Movement

By Boris Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.

The recent Tenth Anniversary issue of the Daily People—demonstrates to both friend and foe the vitality and power possessed by the paper and the organization of which it is the organ, the Socialist Labor party. They possess this vitality and power for the simple reason that they are planted firmly upon the basis of solid facts, are guided by logic and have the courage to tell the truth under all circumstances, serenely confident at all times that he who has facts, logic, courage and truth on his side will not only survive but is bound to achieve final success, to carry off final victory. These characteristics distinguish this organ from all others flying the flag of Socialism in its language in this country, and secure for it the proud title of being the Lighthouse of the Social Revolution in America. As such it is its duty at least occasionally to turn its light on the events and experiences of the revolutionists of other times and other countries, and enable the American proletariat to profit by those experiences and to steer clear of the mistakes and eventual danger for the Cause of its own Emancipation.

It is the purpose of this article to give a sketch of some of the most valuable lessons taught by the Russian revolutionary movement in its earlier periods, reserving for another article those taught by the more recent, the Social-Democratic period.

The Propaganda Period.

"No bourgeois concessions" was the key-note of the Russian revolutionary movement in its inception, early in the seventies of last century.

Practically no representatives of the toilers, neither factory-workers nor peasants, participated then in the movement. The pioneers were nearly exclusively of the intellectual class, intellectual in the noblest, purest sense of the word, high-minded, enthusiastic men and women of the nobility and cultured layers of society, full of civic pride, and burning with the desire to "pay their debt to the people" by securing, at whatever sacrifice to themselves, freedom and happiness for the people of their beloved country.

Many of them traveled or studied abroad and got acquainted with modern parliamentary institutions, with the misery and oppression of the workers in those politicaly liberated countries, with the aspirations, movements and experiences of those workers. Returning to Russia aglow with inspiration and enthusiasm which, at this turn in history, only the Socialist ideals can give, they immediately proceeded to carry the gospel of Socialism to the long suffering Russian people. With their ears still filled with the sound of the musketry and mitrailleuses of Thiers' troops, who had just crushed the Paris Commune, drowning it in the blood of tens of thousands of victims, they wrote on the banner they were about to raise: "Social Revolution, direct and immediate! No bourgeois concessions!"

"What! Fight against the government for the overthrow or limitation of Russian autocracy? Fight for freedom of press, of speech, of meetings and associations? Fight for a parliament, suffrage and a responsible government and all other attributes of a bourgeois constitutional regime? Nonsense! Look at Paris! Look at Europe! Do we want a repetition of that in Russia? Of course not! Never mind the government,—autocratic or constitutional makes no difference! Fight directly for Social Revolution! No compromise!"

And thus thousands of those noblest men and women, second to none in history, broke with their homes and relations, with the life of wealth and ease. Then, securing village school teachers positions, or learning the trade of village blacksmith or donning the garb and shouldering the heavy cross of wage-slaves in Russian textile mills, they "left the government alone" and "went to the people," cheerfully slaving 16 hours a day, starving and suffocating in the workers' barracks for a chance, in the few leisure moments, to whisper into the ears of their fellow-workers, the gospel of Social Revolution. These were the disciples of the intellectual father of the Russian revolutionary movement, Peter L. Lavrov.

The other wing, under the leadership of the more impatient and impetuous and more consistently Anarchistic Michael Bakunin, would not "waste time on education, agitation and organization." That, they held, was "just as useless as fighting for bourgeois concessions and parliamentary government." The Russian people, they claimed, were in their spirit "born Socialists. Look at their village communes! Look at their artels (co-operative associations of workmen in building trades, etc.) The Russian people are ready for the Social Revolution right now. All that is needed is to touch the match. Never mind the government. Go and provoke riots and kindle the Pan-Russian Social Revolution!"

And so, instead of arming themselves with books, pamphlets and leaflets like the "slow-poke the Lavrists," these "direct action Bakuninites" armed themselves with revolvers, daggers, etc., and, also "leaving the government alone," went to the people to "provoke riots and kindle the Revolution."

Another feature, characteristic of the Russian movement of that period, was the view held practically by all Russian Socialists at the time, namely, that there was some mysterious "Russian idea" about the movement in that country, the same as we hear now about the "American idea," "Milwaukee idea," "Oklahoma idea," etc.; that Russian Socialism was a peculiar brand of Socialism; that, as in other countries, the stage of bourgeois constitutional government might be a necessary stage to pass while the Russian people "escaped this purgatory," so the principle that "Socialism is the historic mission of the propertyless wage-earning class, the proletariat" might apply to other countries, but "Russia was primarily an agricultural country, its wage-earning class was numerically insignificant, the people in Russia were the peasants." Again, "they were born Socialists, look at their village commune—that ideal stepping stone and cross-cut to the Co-operative Commonwealth," consequently "don't waste your time on the wage-earning class or other elements of population; do the 'real thing,'—go to the peasants and work there for the Social Revolution!"

Thus all efforts of the revolutionists of that period were directed to the villages. The wage-workers were not disturbed, except incidentally, by propagandists who could not adapt themselves to village life or had no opportunity to do the "real thing," and then felt like apologizing for "wasting much of their time and energy" on the "insignificant class of wage-workers." (To a certain degree, in a milder and modified form, this conception survived up to the present time, being characteristic of the party of modern Russian Socialist-Revolutionists.)

The result of these features of the movement of that period was as follows:

The Russian autocratic government did not pay the revolutionists in kind and did not "leave them alone." Whether they were "peaceful propagandists" or violent "riot provokers," they were arrested by the thousands, kept in crowded prisons for years without trial, dying off in large numbers from consumption, typhoid, suicide, insanity. Few picked ones were put through a mock trial and banished to the mines of Siberia. Of the rest, the survivors were exiled to Siberia by "administrative order," perishing on the way from hardships and exposure. The banner of "no bourgeois concessions! No compromise" was destroyed before it could be properly raised.

The peasantry, the poverty-stricken, downtrodden "born Socialists," frequently themselves seized the propagandists and agitators that tried to stir them up, tied their arms to their backs and delivered the "lawless trouble-makers" to the authorities. The mass of energy directed into the villages brought practically no permanent returns.

The wage-earners, "bothered with" only incidentally, produced some of the most brilliant types of the Russian movement, who figured prominently in the subsequent, terroristic period and formed the nucleus of the mainstay of the Russian Revolution, the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, with its ramifications.

The experience of the revolutionists of that generation thus taught these lessons:

1. You cannot run away from *political* struggle if you are engaged in a *class* struggle. No matter how peaceful your propaganda and how much you may try to "leave government alone," it will not "leave you alone" if you are engaged in Socialist agitation.

2. Elementary rights and liberties, suffrage and the "rights of man" are not "bourgeois concessions" which a Socialist can afford to ignore, but are a necessary pre-requisite of Social Revolution—they must be conquered for the people and made proper use of before Socialism can be thought of.

3. There is no skipping the "purgatory of bourgeois constitutionalism," no jumping from political autocracy directly into the Socialist Commonwealth. Evolution and history deal with one issue at a time; they know no bunching of issues.

4. Socialism is universal. Its laws apply to all countries. There is no peculiar brand of "Russian Socialism" no more than there is a peculiarly "American," "Wisconsin" or "Oklahoma Socialism." There are no special cross-cuts for special countries. The law that Socialism is the historical mission of the propertyless wage-earning class and not of the property holding peasant class, no matter how poverty-stricken and downtrodden it otherwise may be, applies equally to one country as to the other.

5. Revolutions cannot be "provoked" to order by individuals, no matter how enthusiastic, determined and clever. They must be a spontaneous growth of historically ripe political and social conditions.

Political and Terroristic Period.

Some of these lessons were clearly understood by the revolutionists, others barely began to dawn on them. The lesson first grasped and fully adopted was the one insisting on political rights and liberties as a pre-requisite for social emancipation.

Soon after the government of Alexander II initiated its system of White Terror and persecution of the propagandists, the latter, driven by the law of self preservation, began to abandon their peaceful, angelic resignation and resorted to force. To save the comrades and the Cause, here a police spy was killed, there an especially dangerous traitor; one day an especially atrocious government official was removed by force, another day force was used to snatch some comrade or comrades from the prison or from the hands of a police convoy. Imperceptibly, step by step, and against their will, the peaceful propagandists, who would never have harmed a fly, were turned by the government's White Terror into desperate red terrorists. Still on the defensive, the revolutionists aimed their blows higher and higher at the head of the government—from the police official to governor, then to governor-general, then to the chief of political police of the whole empire. Finally, in 1878-79, a galaxy of men and women—Sophie Perovskaia, A. Zheliabov, A. Mikhailov, etc.—who went through the experiences of peaceful propagandists and were hardened by imprisonment, exile, etc.—turned the new leaf in the movement. The naval string, tying it to the utopian and Anarchistic conception, was cut, the offensive policy took place of the defensive, the party of Narodnaia Volia (People's Will) was organized and it raised again the banner of Socialism, but now taking up the words: "Down with Autocracy! First of all, elementary rights and liberties and constitutional government!"

But where to get the force necessary for such a gigantic struggle? The peasantry, restless and nervous about the land question, was deaf and indifferent to political issues. The city wage-earners, though they gave some very valuable individuals to the movement, were, as a class politically still asleep. The chick of bourgeoisie, just hatched, was still weak and silly, it was filling its stomach with what pickings it could find, and did not "bother about politics." Liberal and cultured society, while dreaming and sighing for a constitution, was afraid of its shadow and could only secretly assist the revolutionists, financially and by similar service. The army and navy also gave few brilliant individuals to the movement, but as a body were "loyal to the Czar." There remained again only the idealistic, enthusiastic high-school and college youth and intellectuals generally—a mere handful in the social scale. "What is to be done?" was asked. "Postpone the fight till the masses are aroused and organized? Impossible! The fight is on. We are a handful. We lack the moral support of the masses. Well, we'll make up with quality for quantity. We'll develop moral force of our own, bordering in its intensity, devotion and self-sacrifice on asceticism and religious fanaticism. We have not the physical force of rising revolutionary classes—well, we'll substitute the concentrated physical force of our weapons, the powder in our cartridges, the dynamite in our bombs!"

And thus the struggle advanced. Gallows upon gallows were erected by the government. One hero and martyr after the other mounted the scaffold and died with a smile of scorn on his lips, and a look of defiance on his face, confident of the final triumph. New militants took their places; new blows were dealt at the government. The struggle soon assumed the form of a duel between the all-powerful Czar himself and the handful of moral giants that undertook to perform a miracle, to accomplish the task of a nation.

In April 1879 the former village school teacher and peaceful propagandist Soloviov shot at Alexander II., near the Winter Palace. He failed. He was seized and hanged. Seven months later the Czar aboard his train left Crimea to return to St. Petersburg. Zheliabov and his comrades mined the railroad track in southern Russia and were waiting for the Czar's train, but because of some technical defect in an electrical appliance the mine failed to explode, and the Czar's train rushed on toward Moscow, having no idea of the danger it passed. Near Moscow Sophie Perovskaia and comrades prepared another mine under the tracks and were waiting for the train. Finally, it approached the mine, the current was turned on, the mine exploded, the train was wrecked but the Czar remained unharmed—he followed some miles behind in another section of the train.

The country was astonished, amazed at the daring exploits of the revolutionists. But the impression barely had time to wear off when, not three months later, another explosion was heard,—this time right in the Winter Palace of the Czar! Khalturin, a plain workingman, a carpenter, succeeded in securing employment on the force of mechanics in the Palace. He smuggled quantities of dynamite into the sleeping apartments of the mechanics, under the dining hall of the Czar, and set it off about the time the Czar was supposed to be at the table. But fate was again opposed to the revolutionists: the Czar was late to dinner and remained unharmed. Khalturin escaped and some two years later was caught in Odessa with another workingman-comrade in connection with the killing of a governor-general. The two were immediately hanged, before even the authorities found out that one of them was the so much sought hero of the Winter Palace.

The explosion in the Palace, though it did not accomplish its purpose, created an indescribable sensation. Not only the whole of Russia, but also the entire civilized world stood in astonishment and watched with bated breath this titanic duel. The revolutionists appeared to be not only strong but all-powerful. Gladstone himself exclaimed: "We cannot tell nowadays with whom we shall have to deal to-morrow—with the Russian Imperial Government or with the Revolutionary Executive Committee!" And even the revolutionists themselves, who knew that they were a mere handful,—a handful of heroes, but a handful all the same,—caught the contagion and became convinced of their own power to work wonders. As the revolutionists of the former generation believed that all that was necessary was to "touch the match"—to provoke a few successful riots and kindle the Pan-Russian Social Revolution, so the revolutionists of this generation expected wonders from a successful Czaricide. Their imagination pictured to them that the moment they succeeded in killing the Czar, the incarnation of the atrocious autocratic system, and the oppressed society, the so long suffering disinherited masses would sweep this hated regime out of existence, and would rear a liberal constitutional government, if not the Socialist Commonwealth itself. And thus they fought on with the same determination and self-sacrifice, although their ranks were continually growing thinner.

Finally, on March 13, 1881, the great day came. It was Sunday. The Czar was returning from the cathedral to his Winter Palace. The revolutionists had mined a street he was likely to follow on this trip, and, bomb in hand, were picketing another street he could take.

The attack was carefully planned and organized by the intellectual and executive head of the Party, Zheliabov and his closest comrade and dearest person to him, Sophie Perovskaia. But Zheliabov was accidentally arrested just a day before the consummation of the plan and was imprisoned without the authorities knowing his real identity or the work he was engaged in.

The leadership now fell to Perovskaia, just as it was on her shoulders in the explosion near Moscow. On that wintry Sunday she rode around in a cab, kept an eye on the Czar's carriage and his suite, and, by means of a handkerchief, gave the armed pickets the signal that the Czar and suite were approaching. A minute later a student, Rysakov, flung a bomb under the Czar's carriage. The explosion killed horses and bodyguards, the carriage was shattered into splinters, but the Czar was only thrown roughly on the snow, without serious injury. He picked himself up and, seeing the bomb-thrower Rysakov, seized and held by a rapidly increasing crowd, he walked up to him, asked his name, etc. A general of his suite rushed up to the Czar and asked excitedly: "Are you hurt, Your Majesty?" "No, thank God, I am all right" he answered. But the words were hardly uttered, when a young man, Grinevitzky, standing close to the Czar, was heard to exclaim: "Don't thank God yet!" and with that he flung a bomb right between himself and the Czar. When the smoke and dust cleared two bleeding, shattered forms were seen prostrate—the tyrant and his Nemesis, the Socialist-revolutionist. The Czar was picked up, dying, and was rushed to the Palace. In the excitement, Grinevitzky was left to freeze and bleed to death on the pavement.

But it was not Grinevitzky only that was bleeding there to death,—it was the heroic but visionary revolutionary party he was the personification of. For the blow that they were, with so much persistence and self-sacrifice, striving to strike, was struck at last. Alexander II., the incarnation of the murderous autocratic regime, was laid low at last, but the vision not only of a social revolution, but even of a constitutional government vanished as rapidly as the scattering gases of the explosion. The bomb that shattered the legs and tore the flesh of Alexander II. put the crown on the head of his son, Alexander III., a greater brute and still more vicious despot that was his father. "The Czar is dead—long live the Czar!" was the only cry heard in Russia. The different elements of the population, unprepared and unorganized, did not budge. They were all given to understand that there would be no changes in government. The peasants soon learned that the new Czar was not going to give them land. The cultured Liberals, timidly sighing for a constitution, were given to understand that they had to keep still if they knew what was good for them. And they all acquiesced.

The revolutionists,—well, most of their energy and vitality having been spent in the supreme efforts culminating in the act of March 1881, the next couple of years saw what remained of that heroic party put out of existence, although Zheliabov, who, having learned in prison that the tyrant was executed, revealed his identity and declared that he was the one who organized the plot and demanded to be tried with other "czaricides"—Perovskaia, Rysakov, a chemist Kibaltshitsh, a workman T. Mikhailov and a woman comrade Hessy Helfman, who did all they could at the trial to turn the tables on the government and expose its iniquities. With the exception of Helfman, whom the "Christian" and "civilized" government did not dare to hang as she was about to become a mother, (she and her child soon perished in the prison anyhow) they were all sentenced to death. A few weeks after the act of March 13, five gallows were erected in a public square in St. Petersburg and the lives of the four men and the woman, belonging to different layers of the population and representing the flower of the nation, were crushed out by order of the Czar, with the populace looking on with brute curiosity and stupid indifference.

Thus ended the career of one of the most brilliant couples produced by the Russian Revolution, Zheliabov and Perovskaia, and with their blood, as with that of their comrades of that remarkable party, the following lessons were indelibly written for the guidance of the revolutionists of the world:

1. The overthrow of a political or social order can only be the work of a *class or classes* vitally interested in such overthrow.

2. *If personal heroism, individual cleverness, determination and self-sacrifice* of a handful of inspired men and women were sufficient for such a political or social overthrow, then *Russia would have been free long ago.*

3. In the scale of history the moral force of a highest tension of a small number of individuals can no more be a substitute for the pressure of "public opinion" of a rising revolutionary class even with a lower individual moral average, than the concentrated physical force of a most powerful explosive within the shell of a bomb in the hands of a revolutionist can be a substitute for the social physical force, requisite for the emancipation of such a rising revolutionary class. Such physical force can be supplied only by proper and thorough *organization of the economic power of the revolutionary class.*

Such are some of the most valuable lessons taught by the Russian Revolutionary movement in its earlier periods, and paid for, for the benefit of the International Proletariat, in thousands of noblest lives, rivers of blood and oceans of tears.

May the price not have been paid in vain!

SYMPATHETIC STRIKES "UNLAWFUL."

Richmond, Va., July 12.—Sympathetic strikes are unlawful, according to a decision handed down by the United States circuit court of appeals sitting at Richmond, Va., in which it sustained a recent judgment of Judge Dayton of West Virginia.

The case was that of the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company versus the United Mine Workers of America. The company on October 24, 1907, procured a temporary restraining order, which the latter followed by a temporary injunction enjoining the United Mine Workers of America from "interfering" with the mining property owned and operated by the company near Benwood, W. Va. The action of the appellate court is to close the litigation in favor of the coal company and against the craft union.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

HEIRS OF TIME.

Inscribed to Edward Bellamy.

From street and square, from hill and glen
  Of this vast world beyond my door,
I hear the tread of marching men,
  The patient armies of the poor.

The halo of the city's lamps
  Hangs, a vast torchlight, in the air;
I watch it through the evening damps:
  The masters of the world are there.

Not ermine-clad or clothed in state,
  Their title-deeds not yet made plain;
But waking early, toiling late,
  The heirs of all the earth remain.

Some day, by laws as fixed and fair
  As guide the planets in their sweep,
The children of each outcast heir
  The harvest-fruits of time shall reap.

The peasant brain shall yet be wise,
  The untamed pulse grow calm and still;
The blind shall see, the lowly rise,
  And work in peace Time's wondrous will.

Some day, without a trumpet's call,
  This news will o'er the world be blown:
"The heritage comes back to all!
  The myriad monarchs take their own!"

T. W. Higginson.

—From "The Afternoon Landscape."
Published by Longmans' Green, and Co., 1889.

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THE ADULTERATORS, AND POISONERS

HOW THEY DROVE THEIR COACH AND FOUR THROUGH THE PURE FOOD LAW—DOOR NOW WIDE OPEN TO FRAUD AND DELETERIOUS FOODS.

"To pass the Pure Food Act took seventeen years. It was a popular not a political measure." It was opposed by the food adulterators who, by trugs and coloring matter, were placing on the market inferior food products and even "medicated garbage"; by misbranders who sold liquors, extracts and other substances under false labels; by patent medicine poisoners who spent millions of dollars annually in newspaper advertising to sell "their enslaving 'cures'—worse than the disease itself—loaded with hasheesh, opium and cocaine. 'Let the label tell' was the slogan of the campaign for pure food. Embodied in the law, it commands: 'The label must tell.'"

Gradually, the law was enforced upon the adulterators, misbranders and poisoner. They submitted for a time or paid fines. Then, a brilliant thought came to the mind of some food trickster: A scientific test might open wide the door to fraud and nullify the Pure Food Law.

An Appeal to Teddy.

An appeal was made to President Roosevelt who appointed a Referee Board "to consider and report upon the physiological effects of sodium benzoate. The question before the Board was Is sodium benzoate used as a preservative, harmful to the human organism? They were in nowise to determine whether its use as a preservative would or would not be widely injurious to public health by opening the door to all kinds of inferior fermenting, and decaying vegetable products." It is evident that this latter question is of far greater importance than the question decided by the Board.

Dr. Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University, chairman of the Board "neither made nor reported upon any experiments of his own, but merely signed the reports of the others. Professor Herter of Columbia University reported upon a four months' series of experiments from which he was continuously absent because of ill health. Professor Chittenden of Yale is known as a defender of artificial preservatives and has favored the boracic acid interests in their attempt to legalize the use of this acid in dairy products. Professor Long of the Northwestern University was the fourth member of the Board."

The "Test."

Sixteen men were experimented upon. They were "carefully selected young men in the best training, fed upon the best obtainable quality of food in exceptionally large quantities to withstand intermittent terms of dosage with benzoate of soda through a four months' period." The Board reported that benzoate of soda was not harmful. But their detailed reports show that "fourteen out of the sixteen benzoate-fed men were affected variously, in the periods of dosage, with marked disorders of stomach, bowels, kidneys, temperature, pulse and general condition. In certain respects, the tests seem to have been under conditions particularly favorable to the nonaction of benzoate."

The decision of the Board opened wide the door to fraud by the food adulterators, misbranders and poisoners. "A new official ruling was issued permitting the use of benzoate of soda in unlimited quantities."

Benzoate Foods Whitewashed.

The next step was to white wash the reputation of benzoate foods. This would give a popular market value to decayed and inferior vegetable foods preserved by benzoate of soda. The Convention of State and National Food and Dairy Departments met at Denver in August, 1909. A year before, "it had voted, by a large majority, its support of Dr. Wiley's fight against benzoate of soda and other harmful preservatives." But James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, now led the contest in advocacy of benzoate of soda. He secured for Flanders of New York the election as President of the Convention. That State "has always been a laggard in pure food work." In seconding the nomination of Flanders, the Secretary of Agriculture said: "I would like to see this association go back to the original intention of it and consider the dairy cow. Flanders was a worker in the ranks of this association at the time when there was no quarrel about foods, benzoate, and things of that kind."

Secretary Wilson seems to have no conception of the rights and interests of millions of people; but he has a high regard for certain organized business interests which yield, by exploitation, a high rate of profit.

At the Denver Convention, by throwing out one anti-benzoate delegate on a technicality, and by admitting a benzoate delegate from a territory without any dairy and food department, and by all the influence of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, a resolution endorsing benzoate of soda was adopted by a close vote, "several states refusing to vote on the ground that the resolution was improperly presented."

Benzoate Opens Door to Fraud.

The real question is not whether benzoate of soda in itself is harmful to the human organism. It is not whether one-tenth of one per cent. or seven-tenths of one per cent. shall be used. The real question is whether the 99 per cent. of inferior decayed or rotten vegetable foods shall be preserved or deodorized by this antiseptic. It should be remembered and emphasized that the only possible use of this substance is to place and keep on the market inferior or unfit foods. The very highest grade of food firms have gone on record in declaring that these drug preservatives are not necessary if the foods are properly and promptly handled.

The use of benzoate of soda has opened wide the door to fraud all over the United States. The Indiana Board reports that the frauds have increased 60 per cent. since the emasculation of the law. The food adulterators, misbranders and poisoners have emerged in safety upon most of the markets.—S. Hopkins Adams, in Hampton's.

GRAFT ON MINERS.

Arkansas Union Gets Up Treasury and Leaders Sponge on Cash.

Jenny Lind, Ark., July 5.—Since the first of April we are on strike in this camp. The miners were led to believe that they were only entitled to strike benefit after the first six weeks. For the last two years the miners paid into the organization from $2 to $2.50 per year. Of this amount $1 was to go to the district treasury and $1 into the local fund, and we accumulated $2,200. After the first six weeks we received $3 weekly strike benefit for the term of two weeks, and since then the payments ceased.

The secretary pretended to find out where all the money had gone. Although we drew only $800, no one knows where the other $1,400 have gone. That's the way the miners are treated out here.

After the local funds were exhausted we received $1.50 for ten to twelve days.

It's a wonder that the miners and their families have not succumbed to their misery. Many have no credit because their debts, incurred two years ago are not yet paid, due to the fact that they earned hardly enough to keep body and soul together. We are by far worse off than the chattel slaves; in fact, our condition can be compared with that of prisoners.

During the last ten years four officials decamped with the funds of the organization, taking along sums ranging from $400 to $800, but none of them were prosecuted. One of the defaulters himself returned after four days and went to work as if nothing had happened, and no action was taken against him.

Amongst the members of the United Mine Workers of America are a number of miners who, in the course of time, have become grafters pure and simple.

They are always on the lookout "where an honest penny can be made." If they turn about once the Local must pay them. For instance, the Local has a sub-committee to watch over "the interests of the miners"; their "task" takes them about ten to twenty minutes to perform after which they again return to their work, digging the same amount of coal as the rest of the men. But they draw from the Local treasury the sum of $25 or $30 for their "work." That work consists of looking out for number one and making trouble for the rest of the men. They look out for the interest of the company and for that "service" the miners' Local pays them the above sum.

From this you may imagine the conditions about the mines; they are regular infernos, murder-holes. The company whines continually that it doesn't make any money, although it doesn't do a thing for the proper maintenance of the mines. Proper ventilation is an unknown thing, and it is actually a miracle that terrible explosions do not occur frequently, destroying miners' lives, and yet, in spite of all that, the pit committee does not see anything.

These are the benefits which the slaves of the mines have derived from the "great" United Mine Workers of America.

A Miner.

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GOADING LABOR ON

New Cold Blooded System of Intensifying the Day's Work.

A new way of jabbing the goad into Labor, by a more intensive use than heretofore of the "pace-setter" system, is thus praisefully described by the editor of "Industrial Engineering," in the June issue:

"The Labor done by a machine and that done by a human being both consist of simple movements in series. By a scientific study of these movement, resulting in their better co-ordination and adaptation to their purposes, machinery has been greatly improved. May not the same thing be accomplished with the human laborer? This plan is not only possible, but has been carried out in certain instances, and the efficiency of labor on the large scale may be greatly increased by its general adoption.

"The subject was first broached several years ago by Frederick W. Taylor. The writer tells us: Briefly stated, Taylor's method involved a study of the various operations in a job, timing these operations, changing the conditions in accordance with this time studies, until the minimum time in which the best worker could perform them was determined, and then compelling all the workers to conform to the methods of the most skilled operator, and to equal his time, by means of bonuses and penalties.

"Every operation is made up of a series of motions on the part of a worker. In nine cases out of ten, 10 to 50 per cent of these motions are unnecessary, and many of the remaining motions are so made that much time is wasted. If the standard operations, to be performed in a standard time, are performed by means of standardized motions, the worker will attain an efficiency hitherto undreamed of in most industrial work. These standard motions can be determined only after a careful study which eliminates all useless movements both of man and material, and of the conditions surrounding these movements. The problem is far larger than appears at first glance. It involves the provision of proper quantities and at the proper place; it involves the provision of proper tools; it involves the provision of proper surroundings for the worker; and, perhaps most important of all, it involves the employment of workers of the proper physical and mental constitution to carry out to the letter the instructions given them for making the standard motions.

"Recent experiments on 'motion study,' by Frank B. Gilbreth, show how the adaptation of standard motions to bricklaying has so increased efficiency that men can lay more brick than under the old order of things. And bricklaying is a trade so old that it was thought nothing new could be learned about it. Bricklayers 4,000 years ago laid brick in much the same way as to-day."

THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION

With the Proletarian Revolution, not a point that it scores, not an act that it commits deliberately, not a claim that it sets forts may be at fisticuffs with one another, or with the principles that they are born of. Capitalism is a Usurpation: the Usurpation must be overthrown. Labor produces all wealth: all wealth belongs to Labor. Any act that indicates—or, rather, I shall put it this way: any action that, looking toward "gentleness" or "tolerance," sacrifices the logic of the situation, unnerves the Revolution. With the Proletarian Revolution, every proposition must be abreast of its aspirations; where not, it limps, it stumbles and falls.—Two Pages from Roman History.

ROTHFISER, AGAIN

[The below two letters—one from Chas. Rothfiser to Boris Reinstein, who was the secretary of the late session of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, and Reinstein's answer to Rothfiser, sent to Rothfiser by registered mail and receipt by him of that letter being received by Reinstein—were left by Reinstein at this office for publication, if necessary.]

I.

New York, 1910, July 6.

Dear Comrade:—As you were recording secretary at the meeting of the N. E. C. on July 4 and 5, the C. E. C. of the Hungarian Federation presumes you can enlighten us better than anybody else on the question, that the C. E. C. of the Hung. Federation instructed me to inquire.

We find in the minutes of the second day session the following: "the falsifications of Rothfiser being documentarily proved."—So far we know only one charge of falsification, now the minutes speak of more. Kindly inform us whether this newer charge of fasifications is based on the utterances of Louis Basky before the N. E. C. which he made in regards to the letters which were brought up before the N. E. C. by the Editor of The People?

Revolutionary yours,
Central Executive Committee, Hung. Soc. Lab. Fed. of America,
Chas. Rothfiser,
(Seal) National Secretary.

II.

New York, July 7, '10.

Central Executive Committee,
Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation,
Chas. Rothfiser, Nat'l Sec'y, New York.

Dear Comrades:—Your special delivery letter of yesterday's date was duly received. You ask there why the report of the second day's proceedings of the recent session of the N. E. C. of S. L. P., published in Daily People of Tuesday the 5th inst., contains the words: "the falsifications of Rothfiser being documentarily proved" and wish to know whether it is on account of the statement made by your editor Louis Basky at that session, that the letters he drew up to be sent to the editor of The People were not transcribed correctly by Rothfiser, that the published report speaks of falsifications instead of one falsification.

In reply I wish to state that falsifications plural, is correct, although it does not refer to Basky's statement, since it was verbal and not documentary.

Falsification—different from forgery which refers only to printed or written documents—refers to any misrepresentation of fact or situation, whether made verbally or in writing. He who lies falsifies, whether he does it verbally or black on white. Now, there was more than one document in this case that nailed Rothfiser's falsifications:

First. There was Rothfiser's so-called correction that he wanted to have published in The People. It included a clipping from our National Secretary Augustine's report of your recent convention, from which clipping Rothfiser, as he admitted, struck out the words which put him on record as assuring your convention "that he never intended to work in opposition to the S. L. P." If the editor of The People had published that mutilated clipping, it would have appeared that Rothfiser never gave that assurance to the convention, which would ingratiate him more with the Trautmann-St. John physical force element, in whose interest he is evidently trying to disrupt your Federation, and it also would have made his present fight against the S. L. P. less contradictory and easier for him.

Second. Rothfiser, trying to excuse his agitation at McKee's Rocks for Trautmann's bogus I. W. W. and to convey the idea that he, as a "poor Hungarian," is unjustly hounded for what direct S. L. P. men are doing with impunity, claimed in Cincinnati that the former national organizer of the S. L. P., Wm. H. Carroll, was also working for Trautmann's "I. W. W." at McKee's Rocks. This falsification was documentarily nailed by a letter from Comrade Carroll himself where he emphatically denied that he worked at McKee's Kocks for that bogus I. W. W.

Third. Similarly Rothfiser claimed that the State Executive Committee of the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania also worked for that organization, which falsification was also exposed in a letter of Comrade L. M. Barhydt, Secretary of the Pennsylvania S. E. C., flatly denying for himself and the S. E. C. any such conduct.

Fourth. Rothfiser claims that the report of the recent convention of your Federation, published in The People by Comrade Augustine, was false as far as some references to Rothfiser were concerned. This claim is emphatically denied and correctness of the report is upheld by Comrade Lefkowitz, the written notes of Comrade S. Moskowitz who was a delegate at that convention and by a letter of Comrade Ignatz Friedman of Chicago, the very comrade who, trusting the assurances and promises of Rothfiser at that convention, renominated him for National Secretary of the Federation and who now, that Rothfiser is continuing his disrupting work in the Federation, writes: "It makes me sore to think of it that I made a monkey of myself as to Rothfiser—but 'never again'!"

It is the above documents that removed from the minds of the members of the N. E. C. of S. L. P. at the recent session all doubt as to Rothfiser being a falsifier and enemy of the S. L. P. and compelled them to demand from your Federation, as a condition for further fraternal relations of our organizations, the immediate and unconditional removal of Rothfiser from any office in your Federation where he could do further harm.

Yours for Socialism and S. L. P.
Boris Reinstein,
Sec'y of the Session of N. E. C. of S. L. P., July, 1910.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

INSECURITY

Fear of Losing Job and Livelihood Driving Workers Insane.

Miss Jane Addams recently said in speaking of insane asylums:

"In this period of intense and overwrought industrialism there are no other institutions which could perform so great a service to the community if they could only determine how many patients become insane because of black terror lest they lose their work, how many through mal-nutrition when they had lost it, and how many because of the sheer monotony of their employment. Psychiatry is doing something to show us the after effects of fear upon the minds of children, but little has yet been done to show how far that fear of the future, arising from economic insecurity has superinduced insanity."

CHILD SLAVES OF SOUTH.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—Twenty per cent. of all the employes of the Southern cotton mills are children under sixteen years of age, while in the mills of New England child employes form 5.8 per cent, according to a report sent by Commissioner of Labor Neill to Congress. The report states that in the south 52.4 per cent. of the children employed are unable to read or write, while in New England 12.2 per cent. are illiterate.

The Pacific Slope and the Japanese

By E. H. Fogerty.

The whole country in the last two or three years has heard much of the agitation against the Japanese on the Pacific Coast. People will remember how far this agitation went at the time Pres. Roosevelt felt the need to interfere in San Franciscan school-affairs, in the interests of peace with the Japanese Government. The reader will also recall how electioneering programs in California were largely concerned with anti-Japanese demonstrations. Then was heard the local reformers' slogan: "Fire the Jap."

How this anti-Japanese feeling came to crystallize into active measures is worthy of note. Let us inquire into the causes of this seemingly sudden flame of "tight-little-island"-ism. Wherefore this recrudescence of the fetish of isolation? Where have these embers been smouldering ;and whence the wind that fanned them into flame? Economic determinism will uncover the answer.

We find that the early Japanese arrivals were much desired upon ranches, especially those growing fruit and vegetables. This early demand drained the Japanese immigrants from the cities, where little demand for their services had arisen. The Japanese ranch-laborer was more satisfactory to the employer than the less sober, less patient, less amenable white. We, however, see no upheavals during the displacement of white labor through the country-side. One by one the whites disappeared; and the Japanese took the vacant places. Then these Japanese laborers organized to better their conditions. At this point, the first jarring note appears in the general harmony of the fitting in of the Japanese with the American landscape. The welcome, docile Oriental was becoming just a little disagreeable, by adopting an undesirable quality of certain whites who annoy their employers. Unionism may be disruptive of profits, and certainly "talking back" is impertinent in a worker. A union of Orientals is beyond doubt a suspicious thing; obviously treason; visibly the secret machinations of a prospective foreign foe. What! An organized system of spies in our glorious land of profit! Surely, in ill-advised confidence, they have forgotten concealment in presuming to make organized demands of us, their natural betters,—aye, even us, who in pity of our profits have given them work to live. O, the ingratitude of Man!

Yet more heinous became the crimes of this Oriental labor union against sacred ownership. Blasphemy! Their demands destroyed all profit, while the unorganized whites had been so scattered far away that they could not be gotten again. Desecrated and sacred private owners, robbed and defiled in the very temple of their profits in the midst of this Holy Land of Gold, were forced, with anathemas and gnashing of teeth, to rent their lands to a "backward race." Transition from a positive loss to a beggarly rental was, to the profit-hungry owners, bitter,—yet, still, an anchorite's meal. The organized Oriental farmers were able to resist higher rent, while visibly depleting the soil by unfertilized crops. The fast deteriorating soil the owners found necessary to sell at a low figure to the only bidders. The execrable Orientals had become owners of a white man's soil. O sacrilege! The Oriental competitor was no longer amenable and patronized by our dear and deft Pharisees. Superior strategy, and successful acumen, had transformed him into a detestable Gentile. O Lord, shall the heathen triumph in the Temple of Gold and reign in the Land of Profit? Shall a stranger rule in the House of Our Fathers?

The natural spreading of the business of producing foodstuffs expands to the marketing of the same. The logical end of a sale-system is used. Oriental astuteness foresaw the logical trust. They became organized through all the ramifications from the soil, through the market, to the actual consumption of the food. They anticipated the logic of the producing farmer selling his foods, not in the market or the store , but upon the dinner-tables of restaurants. They are, therefore, able to market with certainty, for the highest retail price, all that their soil will produce; and, further, to control all the labor expended in all the processes through which the product of their soil must pass from the ground to the stomach. The Oriental mind has gone straight to the solution of the problem of race sustenance, unhampered by any prejudice of habit.

The signal success of the Oriental restaurants, scattered as the rain drops, through the Pacific Slope, has met the half-stupefied wonder, and later the vicious attack, of petty bourgeois fast driven to the wall. The outward sign of this Oriental food-trust is the scrupulous cleanliness of their establishment. To the shame of an American, he must admit that to a white restaurateur, the simple fact that he offers a cheap meal is, apparently, to his mind a likewise simple excuse for carelessness, untidiness, not to say revolting filth. In the class of cheap white restaurants, of like price to the Japanese places, it is positively rare to be able to eat without noticing appetite-destroying accumulations of filth. The only white restaurants taking a pride in cleanliness as a hygienic need, are those where this appetizing and enticing spotlessness is considered a commodity, demanding and excusing an extra charge for it. The Japanese, wherever found at whatever occupation, is a man, who to satisfy his own sense of need, maintains a sphere of cleanliness about him. To the Japanese, hygienic cleanliness is an unconscious demand of nature, not an advertised service for sale. That a despised Oriental should impune the honest pride of "the Great Unwashed" in their dirt being the "badge of honest labor."—what! —"can any good thing come out of" Asia?

The labor lieutenant has listened again to the "wisdom of his superiors" in Business Clubs; and learned how to tell his laboring friends of the terrible evil of the "Japanese Invasion" (of business). Are not sacred profits sacrilegious in heathen hands! Have not Americanized-Europeans a natural "American" right to refurbish a modernized "tight little Island" policy of U. S. for US!

The Oriental student is an amusing fellow; the Oriental diplomat is an interesting problem to study; the Oriental laborer has been found in small quantities a convenient thing; but the Oriental trust-organizer of successful bourgeois-busting independence, sufficient unto himself, is a stench in the nostrils of orthodox patriotism.

PAMPHLETS

TITLES:

The Class Struggle.
The Working Class.
The Capitalist Class
Reform or Revolution?
The Socialist Republic.
What Means This Strike?
The Burning Question of Trades Unionism.

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In 1904	34,172
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SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910.

Every road to the right end is also right in every step of it.

—GOETHE.

AMERICANISM—WHAT IS IT?

Like medicaments, like styles in clothing and hats, all of which go up and down according to fashion, it is periodically the fashion to denounce Socialism as "un-American." Just now that particular fashion is flamboyantly in vogue. It is a veritable outbreak. On all hands "un-Americanism!" is the mystic term hurled at Socialism.

What is "Americanism"?

Is it love of flag? That love is found strong in all other nations, European and Asiatic.

Is it love of country? What country is loveless of itself?

Is it the belief that there is nothing comparable with the American? Why, the average German is not behind in sentiment towards Germans; and as to the French, the term "Chauvin" covers even broader areas than our own "Jingo."

Is it, perchance, devotion to a republic? The Swiss cannot be denied the like devotion, and they have attested the same many a generation longer than any American.

Is it honor, is it truthfulness, is it purity of conduct? Even if one were to claim these qualities as nationally American, he has to admit they flourish to an equal extent in other countries, as well.

Is it objection to Socialism? If that is what our "Americans" have in mind then they are off. There is not a ruling class on the face of the earth that has any more love for Socialism than the ruling class of America, or whose laws are more favorable to Socialism than American legislation.

What, then, is there that typifies "Americanism" above all other Nationalisms?

Echoes answer: "Nothing."

The cry of "un-American" is the unwisest that the anti-Socialist of this country can take up. The use of the term is a positive incitement to ascertaining what that distinctive "American" feature may be; and the endeavor is rewarded with a discovery that the "un-American" shouter should be most anxious to keep dark.

That discovery is that "Americanism," in the mind of those whose lips use the term "un-American," is as undistinguishable from that for which "Capitalism" stands in Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland and all other countries as peas in a pod are distinguishable from one another.

SLAVEOCRACY AND TRUSTOCRACY.

The advocacy by the leading figure in the Socialist party, Victor L. Berger, of the policy of "buying the Trusts," together with the argument that the gentleman supports the policy with—Henry Clay's proposition to "buy the slaves"—furnishes in hand a prime illustration of the blunders that attend upon ignorance of history, or, rather, shallowness in historic knowledge.

Chattel slavery was recognized by the Constitution, and was regulated by State laws. Whatever the horrors that accompanied the institution, there was no act, surely no conspicuous act of illegality, let alone violation of the criminal code, that the slaveholder resorted to in order to increase his slavefold. In Virginia upon a systematic plan, in other Southern States less systematically, the slaveholder multiplied his human chattel; on all the plantations he exploited the Negro as he did his oxen. Abolitionists were hounded—ridden on rails, tarred-and-feathered, not infrequently even murdered—but this happened in the protection of the slaveholder's "goods": the slaveholder acted on the defensive: his, in no conspicuous instance, was a policy of aggression to swell his human chattel havings and thereby add to his civic and economic and political power. Deeply immoral as the slaveholder's "corner principles" were, not only did his conduct have its foundation in Law, but was regulated, as a rule, by the canons of the Law. The spirit of the Slaveocracy was adherence to a system of ethics that advancing material surroundings rejected as base.

Otherwise, materially otherwise, with the Trustocracy. Like the Slaveocracy formerly, Trustocracy now is rooted in the Law;—but, differently from the Slaveocracy, Trustocracy increases its powers by violations of Law. Like the Slaveocracy formerly, Trustocracy now takes full advantage of the opportunities offered to it, and justifies its existence by the Law;—but, differently from the Slaveocracy, Trustocracy is a criminal by the standard of its own society.

Slaveocracy and Trustocracy are animals of different order. As such they render different treatment imperative.

Society, under the Slaveocracy, may be said to have been directly responsible for the legitimate, because inevitable, evils of the institution. The thought of "buying off" the institution—however limping a thought, in that it ignored sociologic forces against which the thought was bound to dash itself,—had its ethical foundation: well may participants in an evil foot the bill for its removal. Otherwise with the Trustocracy. By no process of sane reasoning can Society be held responsible for the crimes of the Trustocracy—for its fraudulent weights, its fraudulent issues of stock, its falsification of its own books, its perjuries, its bribery of Government, its confiscation of property, in short, all the acts by means of which it took "a short cut across lots" in the evolutionary field and enthroned itself the ruffian Usurper that it is. No such plea is allowed in behalf of the individuals from the Trustocracy who are caught to-day. If the individual criminal is dealt with accordingly should the band of criminals, when corralled, be treated any better?

When Henry Clay proposed to "buy the slaves" he, at least, was ethically sound; when the Socialist party now proposes to "buy the Trusts," the material foundation being wanting to its "ethics," it stands with its feet up in the air—the sign-manual of its whole existence.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To Edwin A. Start,
Executive Secretary of American Forestry Association,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—Agreeable to the request, expressed in your circular letter of the 11th of last month, that we give careful attention to the reasons you state for the support of the Daily People to the efforts of your Association, we have given close perusal to your communication with the consequence, we regret to say, that we do not see our way clear to comply with your wishes.

That vandalism is rampant in our forests is an undeniable fact. That our forests should be protected is a consummation devoutly to be wished. For all that it does not follow that "the greatest question before the American people to-day is that of the conservation of the natural resources of the country, upon which the life of the nation depends." If by "the American people" is meant the people of America, of what use are to them natural resources held and, under the existing capitalist order, holdable only by a slim minority, not a few of whom do not make America but the fashionable resorts of Europe their home, and all of whom spend there large lumps of the proceeds of their vandalism?

If, Sir, you would take a broader view of the subject, instead of allowing your horizon to be bounded by the forests, you would see that the forest portion of our national resources is not the only one that is being vandalized by the capitalist class. The natural gas belt, the coal and mineral belts, many a farming region, etc., etc., and, along with these belts and regions, the working class, which the capitalist looks upon as a portion of the land's "natural opportunities," are all subject to the same affliction and infliction—they are all mercilessly sacrificed to the class interests of the ruling, or capitalist class.

In view of these facts, the greatest question before the American people today is their own conservation—not the conservation of this or that bit of natural resources. The greatest question really before the American people, that is, the working class, which constitutes the bulk of the population, is to so pull themselves together so as to pull themselves out of their present "natural resource" or chattel category. That done, there will be no more vandalism perpetrated upon the actual natural resources. Capitalism, the Vandal of things and human beings, would be no more.

It must be admitted that an emancipated wage slave class has a deep interest in not finding themselves in a desert waste on the day of their emancipation. The fact is that even less effort than the effort required for the working class to snatch the forests, or any other portion of the natural resources, from the clutches of the Vandal capitalist class, would accomplish the workers' own emancipation. The tactics that would turn the efforts of the proletariat into the channels of forest conservation would leave the proletariat just where they are with the forests still capitalist class property. The tactics that turn the efforts of the proletariat into the channels of their own emancipation would kill two flies with one clap—it would free the people who need freedom and would simultaneously place them in possession of all the natural resources, besides the social means to develop these resources and turn the land into a terrestrial paradise.

To these tactics the Daily People, as the organ of the Socialist Labor Party, is unshakably pledged.

Yours very truly,
Editor Daily People.

CONGRESSIONAL GLEANINGS — DEMOCRACY PHOTOED.

Nearly one-half the thick issue of the Congressional Record for last June 24 is taken up with the speech of Henry Sherman Boutell, Republican representative from Illinois. Voluminous though the speech is, one wishes it were longer. The speech touches nominally upon the tariff, upon prices, and upon kindred matters. But all these are mere "details" to the speaking picture that the Congressman drew—the picture of the Democratic party, incidentally also of the "Insurgent" and the "Progressive" Republican.

The gist of the speech, or the point upon which its many lines converged rendering the picture complete is contained in the following passage:

"What a radiant spectacle these party leaders present in their efforts to beguile the voters of the country—the poor wind-broken Democratic donkey at his old trick of walking the slack rope of discontent, and trying to maintain his equilibrium by flapping one ear in promise of high prices for the producer and wagging the other ear in assurance of low prices for the consumer."

Live a thousand years and a better photo of Democratic-Insurgent-Progressive mentality could not be taken.

Whosoever, within the camp of capitalism, strikes the poise of "oppositionist" can not choose but transform himself into Representative Boutelle's donkey, "walking the slack rope of discontent," with each ear flapping and wagging contradiction to the other. The requirements of their class compel the Insurgent-Democratic-Progressive hordes to strain for and promise high prices to employers; the recollections of bourgeois radicalism induce the Progressive-Insurgent-Democratic "revolutionist" to hearken to the cry of discontent with declamations in favor of cheapness. The contradictory tunes merge into a bray.

Logical is the posture of the Stalwart Republican against the Democratic-Progressive-Insurgent combination—a veritable chambul of barbarian Tartars; easy, therefore, the job of tossing these on the horns of reason.

If capitalism must prevail, then "Opposition" to it can only serve as a flint for the sword of Capital to whet itself on. The one flint gainst which that sword breaks into chips is the flint of Socialism.

F. G. R. GORDON—AND THERE ARE OTHERS.

There was, more than ten years ago, in the Socialist Labor Party, a man of multiple initials—F. G. R. Gordon. He was for a time employed by the Party as an agitator and organizer in the New England States. Presently, information reached the National Headquarters of crooked capers by Gordon. While these charges were under consideration, proof, documentary proof, reached the National Office that Mr. Gordon had, several years before he joined the Party, been employed in the railway mail service in New Hampshire, had been indicted for robbing the mails, and had pleaded not guilty, but afterwards retracted the plea. Aware of this information having reached the Party's National Office, and also aware of the Party's having camped on his trail for his performances within the Party, the gentleman quickly bolted, and in that way saved the Party the trouble of expelling him.

Soon as Mr. Gordon bolted the S.L.P. with his coat-tails all aflame, he bolted into the then just forming Socialist party. The element that gave Mr. Gordon open-armed asylum did not do so perfunctorily, or passively merely. They took up his cudgels against the S. L. P. and The People, both of whom, instead of being thankful for the warning of what kind of a hairpin had joined them, the S. P. folks emptied the vials of their wrath, and dumped the slush-buckets of their denunciation upon, in what became the regulation style of S. P. argument against S. L. P. facts. The Party and its national English organ were vilified for "vilifying Gordon."

At this rate things went on for quite a while, until Gordon, tiring of his new associates, bolted them, in turn, and took up with the Civic Federation, whose Secretary, Mr. Ralph Easeley, took Gordon under his wings for work against the Socialist party. Suddenly, the Socialist party press flared up against the man, repeating against him all that, and no more, than the S. L. P. had said and proved, and calling him all sorts of names for his railway mail escapade.

Which points the moral and adorns the tale that what the privately-owned S. P. press objects to is, not a nasty man—on the contrary, it will hug such a man to its bosom and warm his chill with its bosom's warmth—what it objects to is to have such men indulge in the rare virtue of telling the truth, the truth about it.

Nor is Gordon an exceptional instance. Among the evils done by the S. P. is the promotion of turpitude in the Movement by giving the thing asylum. Gordon stands not alone—there are others.

With the publication by the Labor News Co. of "The Pocket Bible; or, Christian the Printer," the sixteenth of the series of nineteen historic novels written by Eugene Sue under the general title of "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages," there now remain only three stories to appear. These are all in type and will be published before the end of the year. The sixteen stories now out cover more than sixteen hundred years—from the invasion of Gaul by Julius Caesar before Christ down to the year 1598. He who knows not history lives blindly. Every militant should read these stories. They offer a grand promenade through the centuries.

Whatever may otherwise be said of Mr. A. M. Simons, Editor, one virtue cannot be denied the gentleman, the virtue of having correctly sized up his Socialist party when he recently confided, over his own signature, to a friend that the S. P. had become a hissing and a by word with the wage earners of the land. Convincing confirmation of the fact is being furnished by the Jamestown, N. Y., "Morning Post." In editorial upon editorial this organ of the Jamestown labor skinners is pouring out its enthusiasm over the S. P., and snarling at the Socialist Labor Party. Simons was right, the Jamestown "Morning Post" is right. Whereat the S. L. P., conscious of ascendency, smiles, labors and waits.

Neatly executed posters have been sent to this office announcing a farewell dinner "to be given to" James Connolly, who, being at the end of his tether in America, is now to return to the Emerald Isle as "National organizer of the Socialist party of Ireland."

From the poster are missed, festooning the cut of Mr. Connolly, the encomiums bestowed upon the gentleman by the capitalist press of the land, which encomiums festooned the gentleman's cut and mightily illumined the posters that announced him as a speaker during his recent tour of the land for the Socialist party of this country.

CAN'T GET RAISE FOR FIVE YEARS

London, July 16.—The dispute arising from the cotton masters' demand for a 5 per cent. reduction in wages, in which a truce was declared owing to King Edward's death, has been "settled" at a joint meeting of exploitees and exploiters.

One of the leading terms of the settlement is that neither a reduction nor an advance will be demanded for five years.

15,000 SPANISH MINERS STRIKE.

Bilbao, Spain, July 16.—Fifteen thousand miners in the coal districts struck to-day to force concessions from the mining companies.

The strike sentiment is spreading everywhere, and a tremendous walk-out for better conditions is expected.

BLARNEY GIFT TO RAILROADERS.

Waco, Tex., July 15.—H. K. McHarg of Stamford, Conn., who recently sold his holdings in the Texas Central Railroad, has notified the present management of the road that he will give a year's salary as "taffy" to all wage slaves who had been in the service of the road for twenty years.

In addition to this, the conductors, agents, brakemen, and porters on the line will receive a blarney gift of a month's salary.

"HOW CAN EITHER GROW WEALTHIER?"

Two readers, from very different parts of the country, refer to the recent article "'Use-Value' and 'Exchange-Value'" (Daily People June 15; Weekly 25) asking the same question in almost identical language.

The article "'Use-Value' and 'Exchange-Value'" had for its purpose to meet a critic's objections to the Marxian law of "Surplus Value," or "Surplus Wealth." Our critic claimed the law was unsound; he argued that the extraction of "Surplus Value" was nothing peculiar to the employer, but "was true of all transactions between buyer and seller"; and he sought to illustrate his point with a bricklayer who bought a pair of shoes from a shoemaker, both of whom, bricklayer and shoemaker, he held, extracted more value from the labor-power of the other than he parted with, as each realized the moment he "put to use" that which he received in exchange from the other.

The obvious answer—our critic's confusing the thought of the new "Use-Value" that the bricklayer and the shoemaker received, with the thought of the "Exchange-Value" of their respective goods, and which determined the amount of these that each was willing to part with in the exchange,—our correspondents realize to be correct; but, both come with a startled question which amounts to asking: "If the magnitude of wealth is determined by its 'Exchange Value,' and the bricklayer and the shoemaker in the transaction gave 'Exchange-Value' for 'Exchange-Value,' how, then, could either ever grow wealthier?"

The question illustrates an instance in which the psychology wrought by an error, retains force enough to overpower the argument by which the error was overthrown. Our correspondents recognize the error in the anti-Marxian criticism; but the wrong habits of thought to which they were formerly subject still retain force enough with them to have dulled their perception of two important links in the very argument, the soundness of which they admit enlightened them on the subject of values—in use and in exchange.

The illustration of the shoemaker and the bricklayer, used by the anti-Marxian critic, is so archaic—no shoe-maker is to-day also a shoe-seller in retail, except, possibly, in isolated localities—that the complete answer to our correspondents demands three different suppositions—

1st. The supposition that the shoemaker, in the anti-Marxian fable, is also his own shoe-retailer;

2nd. The supposition that what the anti-Marxian critic calls a "shoe-maker" is, in reality, a shoe manufacturer; and

3rd. The supposition that what the anti-Marxian critic calls a "shoe-maker" is, in reality, a shoe-store-keeper.

In the first instance, the stock of shoes in the shoemaker's shop represent, because they embody, a lump amount of "Exchange-Value," made up of the "Exchange-Value" of the raw materials consumed, plus the "Exchange-Value" of the shoemaker's labor-power that produced the goods.

But the shoe-maker in this fable is also his own retailer. The result of the combination is that he imparts to each particular pair of shoes an additional amount of "Exchange-Value"—the "Exchange-Value" imparted by the labor-power that is expended in the distributive part of what is termed "production," generally; in short, in "distribution."

Combining these two flows of "Exchange-Value," and supposing, for the sake of clearness, that the stock of shoes consists of 10 pairs of shoes, then this is the result obtained:—each pair of shoes would embody 1/10 of the "Exchange-Value" of the raw materials consumed by all the 10 pairs of shoes; plus 1/10 of the "Exchange-Value" of the shoemaker's labor-power expended in producing all the 10; plus the "Exchange-Value" of the shoemaker's labor-power expended upon each pair in his function of distributor, that is, seller. The final result is that the shoemaker in this instance is wealthier by the difference betwen the "Exchange-Value" of the total labor-power that he expended and the "Exchange-Value" of the "Surplus Value" or "Surplus Wealth" which it is the specific "Use-Value" of the commodity labor-power to yield in excess of what it needs to restore itself, in short, in excess of its normal "Exchange-Value."

In the second instance, the stock of shoes in the shoe-manufacturer's factory represent, because they embody, a lump amount of "Exchange-Value" made up, as in the first instance, of the "Exchange-Value" of the raw materials consumed (which includes the wear and tear of machinery; etc;), plus, differently from the first instance, the "Exchange-Value," not of the manufacturer's own labor-power, he expends none, but of the labor-power of his employes who produced the goods.

The final result is that, in this instance, the shoe-manufacturer is wealthier by the difference between the "Exchange-Value" of the labor-power that he bought at its "Exchange-Value" in the labor-market, and the "Exchange-Value" of that "Surplus Wealth" which it is the specific "Use-Value" of the commodity labor-power to yield in excess of its "Exchange-Value," and only for the sake of which "Use-Value" the manufacturer at all buys the commodity labor-power.

Finally, in the third instance, the stock of shoes of the shoe-store-keeper represent, because they embody, a lump amount of "Exchange-Value," made up of the "Exchange-Value" of the stock that he bought from the manufacturer, plus, the same as in the second instance, the "Exchange-Value" of the labor-power of the salesmen or girls whom he employs and who do what may be called "produce distribution."

The final result, in this third instance, is that the shoe-store-keeper is, as in the second instance, wealthier by the difference between the "Exchange-Value" of the labor-power that he bought at its "Exchange-Value" in the labor-market, and the "Exchange-Value" of that "Surplus Wealth," or "Surplus Value," which it is the specific "Use-Value" of the commodity labor-power to yield in excess of its "Exchange-Value."

There are more combinations of instances possible: the three cited will suffice. They answer the question, as to how the "shoemaker" can grow wealthier. In the first instance he grows wealthier by the Surplus Wealth he himself produces; and in the other two instances he grows wealthier by the appropriation of the surplus wealth produced by his wage slaves.

The question now comes, What about the bricklayer in the anti-Marxian critic's illustration, does he also grow wealthier, if so, how?

The bricklayer remains just where he was—that is, just where all the other employes of the shoe-manufacturer and the shoe-store-keeper remain—and he remains there for the identical reason that they do—he has nothing to sell but his own labor-power, and the "Use-Value" of that, its quality of yielding more wealth than it costs to restore it, can accrue only to the personage who has the necessary capital to enable labor-power to functionate. The bricklayer having, no more than the other employes of the shoe capitalists, that requisite capital, the "Use-Value" of his commodity can, as a consequence, never fall to himself, as it does in the first, the instance of the shoemaker who is his own employer in the making and the selling of his shoes; the "Use-Value" of the bricklayer's commodity falls, as a consequence, to the employer, the capitalist, who thereby grows wealthier, while the bricklayer himself, along with the rest of the proletariat, remains in poverty—hence in deepening poverty.

The two links, in the argument presented by the article "'Use-Value' and 'Exchange-Value,'" and which our correspondents failed to give their full importance to, were that the "Exchange-Value" of a commodity is the amount of socially necessary labor power for its production; and that the wealth yielded by human labor is in excess of the wealth that the laborer can consume, even under the highest standard of living.

The wage-earner has but one salvation—the Socialist or Industrial Republic where the "Use-Value" of man's labor-power, the producing of wealth in excess of his needs will accrue to himself. Nor can he organize too quickly to reach that goal.

POST'S HARMLESS UNION.

Battle Creek, Mich., July 15.—C. W. Post, the breakfast food antagonist of the Civic Federation and the A. F. of L., has started another fake "union." He calls it the National Trades' and Workers' Association. This union, he says, will be like any union, excepting that it "won't strike, boycott, or ever have any trouble with the bosses." It's guaranteed to be harmless.

SMELTER MILL OWNERS ARE OBSTINATE.

Denver, Colo., July 15.—The Mill Owners' Association again refused today to arbitrate the difference with the 500 men who are seeking to compel them to pay higher wages and it is probable that the strike will continue indefinitely.

The men asked for an increase of only 5 per cent. for all workers who were being paid 40 cents an hour or over and a 10 per cent increase for all who were being paid under 40 cents an hour.

The carpenters on the outside work get 60 cents an hour and the mill men demanded the increase, giving as reason the increased cost of living and the inequalities in the scale paid the two classes of workmen. They also demanded a continuation of union recognition.

UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN — However much you may think of your Socialism, I don't think much of it.

UNCLE SAM—That certainly is a great misfortune.

B. J.—Socialism is not humane enough.

U. S.—What is humane enough?

B. J.—Communism,

U. S.—How do you make that out?

B. J.—Isn't the motto of Socialism, "To each according to his deeds"?

U. S.—Say it is.

B. J.—Well, Communism's motto is, "To each according to his needs." I call that infinitely more humane.

U. S.—Apart from the relative humaneness of the two mottoes, I would say that you are wasting your love on phrases of no practical importance.

B. J.—Isn't it practical whether the movement one associates with is a harsh or a kind one?

U. S.—True enough. But all that has no application to the case. It is not a question of willingness or unwillingness to be kind; the question is one of power to be kind.

Now, see here. If you have five children, all equally strong, healthy and intelligent, and the smallest amount a human being can get along well with is one dollar a day, and all that you make, all that you can make, is two dollars a day; could you, with these two dollars a day income, furnish one dollar a day apiece to your five children?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—You would be short $3 a day, even if you could get along with nothing.

B. J.—Couldn't do it.

U. S.—Could you justly be said to be harsh, inhumane and all that because you do not provide for your children "to each according to his needs"?

B. J.—Why, no; if I can't I can't.

U. S.—Just so. Now, suppose, again, you have five children, four of them healthy strong, intelligent. One dollar apiece is needed by them; and a fifth child, that is a cripple and sickly, and he, to be kept at all comfortably, would need five dollars, while your income was seven dollars a day. What would you do then?

B. J.—It still won't go round.

U. S.—Could you afford the crippled child five dollars a day?

B. J.—That would leave only two for the other four, not counting myself. No, I hardly could.

U. S.—You would let the well ones have less than one dollar, so as to afford the cripple a little more, but yet he would not be treated "according to his needs," eh?

B. J.—No, but that would not be my fault; I could not do better.

U. S.—Now, let us suppose a third case: You have five children, all five healthy, robust, intelligent; three dollars a day is needed to keep them up; your income is one hundred dollars a day——

B. J.—How much?

U. S.—One hundred a day.

B. J.—I wish it were fifty; I wish it were twenty-five; I wish——

U. S.—Never mind what you wish; it is only an illustration. With that amount of revenue, would you keep your children down to an expenditure that is "according to their needs"?

B. J.—No. I'd let them have more.

U. S.—Just so; and why?

B. J.—Because I could afford it.

U. S.—Now, that's all there is in these mottoes. It is not a case of humaneness in the one nor harshness in the other. The one which you call "humane" proceeds from and toward an aspiration, regardless of the material power to carry it out; the other, which you call "harsh," proceeds from the material powers, and accomodates its aspirations to the capacity to reach them. Do you understand?

B. J.—I—I—think I do.

U. S.—To-day the issue between the two mottoes is a volcano burned out. It has no more real importance. It is known that the wealth producible today is so large that each can have enormously more than his needs. The mechanical development of production has thus removed the basic difference of the two mottoes. In so far as the one represented "Communism" and the other "Socialism," the two are one to-day. Your objection is a back number.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

PATERSON SHOWS HER COLORS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Passaic, County, N. J., S. L. P., held a successful and very encouraging open air meeting on Saturday night, July 9, at the corner of Main and Smith streets. Landgraf acted as chairman, opening the meeting and stating the purpose of the S. L. P. He then introduced John C. Butterworth of Paterson, who is the Party's candidate for Governor. Butterworth spoke in fine style for about an hour and a half, explaining the nature of capitalist society and the part the workers played in it, a solid S. L. P. address.

When the speaker called for questions, a man wished to know "What about the Philippine friar lands sale?" Butterworth explained that the workers need not care if the robbers were robbed; that the middle class, and the remnants of the representatives of feudal society were bound to disappear, and that the top-capitalists would level them down to the proletarian level. He told how the church held land and exploited the workers in feudal times and urged his audience to study the history of the middle ages; he also said that it was time the proletariat stopped sympathizing with any portion of the master class and saved their sympathy for themselves and their children.

One hundred copies of the anniversary issue of the Weekly People were disposed of, and a number of pamphlets sold. A pleasing feature of the meeting was the number of young men who listened attentively and purchased pamphlets. It is to the rising generation that the propaganda will appeal and it is to them that we must devote the most of our attention.

The Section expects to hold a meeting every Saturday night that it is possible, and every member should be on deck, strip to the waist, and strew the deck with sand. A small minority like ours can do nothing if it is not aggressive. We have stood at bay long enough now. Give them war!

Un Garde.

Paterson, N. J., July 12.

THINGS FOAMING IN PHILADELPHIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Philadelphia, Socialist Labor Party, has sent in no report for the last few weeks. It was because of the innumerable and interesting events that have happened, all of which could not be given space in The People, and none of which are more important than the others. We have had clashes with the scab "Socialist" party. Our organizer, R. McLure, had been unable to attend those clashes, and that also accounts for our failure to send you a report. The S. L. P. of Philadelphia is in the political field with the attitude, of course, that all other parties claiming to represent working class interests, are either fools or crooks. In lashing the labor fakir we never forget to hand a few body blows to his bootlicking halfbrother, the S. P. Socialist fakir. Both must go to smash. Social evolution demands it—and we demand it, too.

For the last six weeks we have been holding Saturday night meetings at Front and Dauphin streets, the neighborhood of many textile workers and British unionism; a section of Philadelphia where most of the people walked to work during the trolley strike, and where many a car and a carman's head was broken during those stormy days.

The S. P. had been holding meetings at this corner on Friday nights, but three weeks ago they opened up just across the way from our meeting. They appealed to the superstitions of these fakir-cursed people, saying: "We always stand by the working class." "We did not ride on the cars during the strike, like the S. L. P. men."

The S. L. P. arguments were answered with: "Scab," "You were fired out of the S. P.," "The workers do their best," etc. We always try to knock the superstition out of the workers, by proving that strikes can not be won through the boycott, and that the trolley strike was lost because of the rotten principles and tactics of the A. F. of Hell. One of the S. P. ruffians struck Anton in the face, but Anton kept on roasting them. This was on June 25.

On the following Saturday night we opened up on the same corner, and so did the scab S. P. They turned out in full force, seventy-five of them at the least. For two hours we hammered the labor fakir and the S. P. fakir, but toward the end the S. P. men made such a noise that our speakers were soon played out and could barely make themselves heard. Then the S. P. members began pushing in toward the platform. This started the mob spirit, and soon our stand was pushed over and smashed to pieces. A few persons were slugged by the S. P. men and that night's program was ended.

Before the next Saturday we called at the police station and laid the whole matter before the lieutenant; he promised us police protection, but also said that both meetings would be stopped if things got too noisy.

We erected another platform and banner at this same corner on Saturday, July 9th. The S. P. came about an hour later. Fennen opened our meeting by explaining that physical force was the argument of the crook. Anton took the stand next and held the crowd's attention for a half-hour, while the S. P. speaker yelled some kind of jargon to a dozen S. P. freaks that made up his audience. Higgins came next on our stand and, after poking some fun at the barbarians who had the brass to show their ignorant heads in the audience again, set the whole band of S. P. men squealing like stuck pigs, when he produced a copy of the "Tageblatt," an S. P. paper which had on its third page an advertisement from the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, during the last strike. One S. P. man shouted: "That's not our paper." But the speaker held up the paper and the name of Mr. Werner, the editor, a member of the S. P., stood out in bold type.

Then the rest of the S. P. men began shouting and grumbling; we had hurled the name "scab" back into their faces. This made the S. P. men frantic; they then yelled like wolves, some of them shouting "Liar," etc. But our speaker again pushed the paper into their faces and said calmly: "You are scabs; here's your scab paper!"

Our platform was well guarded by several husky South Slavonian comrades and the S. P. roughs were not so willing to show fight as they were on the night when we were but a few. The street was packed with the tremendous crowd that had gathered, but it was a waste of effort to try to address the throng, as the S. P. were bent on disturbing our meeting because their meeting had long since gone up the flue. A policeman then came along and ordered our speaker to stop, saying that the other speaker (who had been addressing a corporal's guard) would have to stop, also.

Our speaker then told the crowd that the S. P. would have to meet the S. L. P. in debate or get out of the political field. And the crowd applauded him as he stepped down from the stand. But would the S. P. speaker stop for the policeman? Not he. And then three S. P. free-speechers were arrested. Then a few more cops arrested four more of the S. P. freaks. They said that they wanted "free speech," but they would not let the S. L. P. have free speech. Next morning the seven S. P. freaks were let out on $500 bail to keep the peace.

On the next evening, Sunday, July 10, we held a rousing meeting on the north side of the City Hall. Our speakers were Erwin, Anton, Higgins, and Campbell. None of the big crooks of the S. P. dared show their faces at this meeting, but a few of the small fry laid themselves open to some nice slaps. Things are foaming in Philadelphia.

Ejayh.

Philadelphia, July 12.

THE S. L. P. MAN'S DUTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The time of the "Red Special" in the Socialist party is not over yet, at least not here in California. If it is not a special train, then Rev. J. Stitt Wilson, S. P. candidate for governor of California, is satisfied with a red automobile, a brass band and four men singers in uniform. Rev. Wilson ought to win the race for governor, as he has the rich on his side; at least, one rich man offered him his white automobile a year ago for the whole compaign, if he (Wilson) became the candidate; which automobile (as stated by Wilson) is now painted real red, and ready for the field of action to make all California shout Socialism.

The four S. P. locals, 'Frisco, Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, are all ripped up. Of their 150 members one part are pure and simple politicians, some are in love with the "I'm-a-bums," and others believe there is some good everywhere. Nevertheless, Rev. Wilson is enthusiastic, and sure that if everything goes his way, he will be the next Governor of California.

When confronted by an S. L. P. man this Rev. Stitt Wilson admitted the superior teachings of the S. L. P. He further said that all his knowledge in economics he had from the S. L. P. He also admited all the bad in the S. P. and the A. F. of L. Still he considers it the best policy to deviate from the correct lines of teaching. He would not teach 2+2=4, but says "The public and the workers are not yet ready for such a course." He believes "we can do that later." With his sugar-coated means and arguments he might get the wage workers for Socialism in 1,000 years, if the downfall of Capitalism would wait so long.

No wonder so many S. P. members leave the party and the movement discouraged and disgusted, considering Socialism impossible, or too far distant.

In looking over the field of labor, reasoning with the wage slaves belonging to various labor organizations, and also outsiders, one is convinced that the big majority are honestly out to protect their interests and do away with wage slavery in a co-operative move based on the class struggle; but as to principles and tactics, "how to do it," they are in a bewildered state, and fall prey to sharpers. To clear this darkness and corruption in the labor movement, educate the working class, and unite them to emancipate themselves from wage slavery, is exclusively the work of the S. L. P. The Tenth Anniversary of the Daily People and its festival are at present talked of subjects among the working class in general, therefore a good opportunity for everyone of us to do his share of agitation and propaganda.

W. Hammerlindl.

San Francisco, Cal., July 9.

S. P. TRYING TO DISRUPT SWEDES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Some time ago it was announced in the Socialist party press that preparations were under way to organize a Scandinavian and a Slavonian Language Federation of the S. P. As reported in a recent issue of the Daily People, the Slavonian congress was a failure and anything but Socialist. A few lines on the S. P. Scandinavian ditto will now be in order.

This S. P. Scandinavian Congress met July 2 in Danish Brotherhood Hall, 2733 Herch street, Chicago. Twenty-eight delegates were in attendance, mostly from S. P. ward branches in Chicago. From places outside Chicago there was one delegate from Kearney, N. J., Christian Larsen. He was the only delegate favoring Industrial Unionism, and has probably been in contact with S. L. P. or I. W. W. elements in his home town. One delegate from Minneapolis, one from Duluth, Minn., and three from the State of Wisconsin were all the S. P. could muster outside of Illinois.

From Illinois there were delegates from clubs in Rockford, Keewanee and Evanston, and from four clubs in Chicago. In addition to this, a Danish Sick and Death benefit society was represented.

Niels Juul Christensen, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, made the opening speech, wherein he made the statement that "We must organize a Scandinavian S. P. Federation in order to break (stuka) the Scandinavian Federation of the S. L. P." This was followed by some more declamations of the same order by other delegates, which shows what a thorn in their side the Scandinavian S. L. P. Federation is. Said Christensen: "It is a peculiar fact, but the Swedish immigrant arriving in the eastern United States has almost always joined the Socialist Labor Party, for no seeming reason whatsoever. There is no reason why they should do this. We want them all to join the Socialist party."

That the immigrant Swedes have, and do join the S. L. P., is due to the fact that, our Scandinavian Federation has held the field to the extent that the S. P. never could get a foothold among the Scandinavians and narcotize their receptive minds with S. P. humbuggery and misrepresentation. Getting, from the day they landed, sound S. L. P. literature to read, they quickly become staunch fighters for the S. L. P. This is an excellent reason, and no "seeming one" whatever, why the Swedes stick to the S. L. P.

A temporary Executive Committee was elected by the congress, and a draft of by-laws submitted to go into effect November 1st. Negotiations will be started with the following papers, "Swenska Socialisten," Rockford, Ill., "Gaa Paa," Minneapolis, Minn., and "Revyen," Chicago, with the view of getting one of them as the mouthpiece for this new conspiracy against the best interests of the Socialist Movement. Resolutions were adopted asking all members of Scandinavian Socialist organizations to join their respective craft unions. The principle of Industrial Unionism was completely ignored. The only delegate, Larsen, who spoke in favor of the principles of Industrial Unionism felt himself out of place and made no attempt to fight the resolutions.

This is the kind of knowledge the S. P. is spreading. Let it be a spur for more active and continued S. L. P. propaganda and organization, and through that make sure the defeat of this S. P. scheme to confuse the Scandinavian workingmen in the United States.

Adolf S. Carm.

Chicago, Ill., July 13.

S. P. ROMANTIC SCHOOL OF SOCIALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Struggling against the pain and poverty of their obscurity, the "intellectuals" of the Socialist party develop but one idea: how to achieve notoriety that may eventually be coined into pennies. In obedience to the Newtonian law, their self-seeking naturally lands them in the lowest depths of that foulest of sinks, the capitalist press. The S. P. "intellectuals" justify their appearance in this sinkhole with the plausible-sounding plea that they are "advertising Socialism." But imagine, if one can, the capitalist press sheep enough to allow itself to be used in furtherance of Socialism! Then, again, if the capitalist press CAN be so used, why bother trying to build up an S. P. press? As a matter of fact the S. P. "intellectuals" are simply engaged in advertising themselves, in the hope that the advertising may profit them when offering their vaporings for sale to magazines and papers.

The only way that these S. P. gentry can gain admittance to the columns of the capitalist press is by writing articles in which they try to show that Socialism is but a sort of glorified reform movement, and that Marx was a patron saint of state capitalism. Spargo recently achieved a certain sort of notoriety by putting into letters of Marx utterances lauding the middle class, which rubbish of course Marx never uttered. Spargo was peddling romantic yarns about the Marx he never knew.

Now comes "element of strength," and S. P. "intellectual giant," W. J. Ghent, with a letter in the New York "Sun" of June 24th, in which, referring to an opponent's correct contention that Socialism proposes to appropriate all capital without compensation, Ghent says:

"The matter of compensation, for all its apparent simplicity, is a complex one, and the attitude of Socialists on the subject is anything but uniform. It is to be doubted if anywhere is to be found an authoritative Socialist declaration on the subject. The matter, to Socialist eyes, is not a fundamental one, and therefore is not embodied in any party dogma. Marx seems to have believed in compensation, not as a matter of principle, but of expediency."

This is not merely "amending" Marx, which is bad enough, but it is completely and viciously emasculating him. No true Socialist, and Karl Marx was certainly one, ever dreams of yielding one cent of compensation tribute to the capitalist class, and I challenge weak-kneed Jabberer Ghent to back up with quotation, giving book and page, his disingenuous snivelling statement that "Marx seems to have believed in compensation," either "as a matter of principle, or of expediency."

Willing Jabber Ghent, like the rest of the S. P. intellectual mushroms and upstarts, engaged in "advertising Socialism" in the capitalist press is certainly "advertising" it with a vengeance when he insinuates that Karl Marx ever made an utterance that can even be violently twisted into support of the "buy 'em out" policy; a scheme which would be nothing short of furnishing the plutocratic brood with another and stronger sort of teeth with which to hang on to their prey. Imagine Karl Marx in the role of advocate of a system whereby the workers were to be in perpetual bondage to a select caste of coupon clippers!—for that is what "buying 'em out" would mean.

Socialism is slandered daily by its enemies. That is to be expected. But the infamous lies of enemies are not nearly so odious as the treachery, falsehood and weaknesses of those, who, claiming to be Socialists, devote their time and energy to assassinating, in the capitalist press, the fair fame of Socialist heroes and misrepresenting their principles. Shrewd is the capitalist press that opens its columns to such detractors of the Movement. They bargain that the misinformation and misrepresentation regarding Socialism, put forth by the Ghentian wearers of the Socialist cloak, will be read by some workingman to confuse and mislead him.

Under the plea of softening the prejudices of the workers, the S. P. "intellectuals" have been busy making Socialism palatable to the capitalists by trying to chloroform the workers. The workers are, however, getting onto the S. P. game, getting onto it so fast that A. M. Simons, himself an S. P. leading "intellectual" light, felt moved bitterly to bewail that his Socialist party had become a hissing and a byword to the wage workers of America.

When we consider that the poltroonish Spargos, Ghents, Simonses, et al., are the prophets of the S. P., 'tis little wonder their party is a hissing and a byword to the workers. The working class instinct is not cowardly. The adoption of Socialism must be the class conscious act of the working class. The workers will never be lured into Socialism. That is the real "impossibilist" program. Nor is capitalism to be wheedled off the scene by any S. P. taffying or concessioning. That too is the real "impossibilist" program.

How different is the conduct of the Socialist Labor Party as compared with the Socialist party. The Socialist Labor Party neither truckles nor taffies. It knows that Socialism can not be "boosted" through the capitalist press. It holds as no unmeaning phrase the Marxian slogan: "Workers of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to win!" It sees in the revolutionary watchword of Marx: "Abolition of the wages system!" no double meaning that can be construed into perpetuation of wage slavery. It is because the Socialist Labor Party is true to Revolutionary Socialism that, however else it may be regarded, it is respected by the workers of America and feared by every foe of the workers—those masked in the cloak of Socialism included.

J. H.

Jersey City, N. J., June 26.

BLUFFING, AS USUAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The "Chicago Daily Socialist," July 5, is misleading its readers in reporting a convention of South Slavonians who met in Chicago. That paper states that there were several nationalities of South Slavonians represented for uniting the Socialist movement in America. The fact is there is a big fight between the revolutionary and the reform elements in the Socialist movement, and as the South Slavonian Kangaroos could not prove to their followers that they represent the workingmen's cause, they held a "congress" to bring about "unity."

We, of the S. L. P., were willing to take part in the congress if they disconnected themselves from the S. P., gave us the same representation and turned their paper over to the Party. They never answered our demands and did not invite us as an organization to the congress, but they tried to get our Section and members in separately, but in that they did not succeed.

In the fake congress were represented a couple of bosses who want to sell stock for a privately-owned press, a few Croatian Clubs which are singing and musical societies, and two Carniolan bosses of Chicago. The Bulgarians refused to send delegates; the Servians were represented by three bosses only in Chicago, from outside none sent delegates except Cleveland, which had a delegation of five members whom we expelled a couple of months ago. They sent Delegate Trbovich, who did not want to sit among the delegates when he saw that they were not Socialists. Trbovich and his four members in Cleveland asked us to take them into our Party again.

It is not true, as the "Chicago Daily Socialist" states that they have a Croatian, a Slavonian, and a Bulgarian organ. They have one Croatian and one Carniolan organ, both edited by green Europeans. If the papers had not Chicago names on them, one would think they were printed in Agram and Laibah.

Two Bulgarians were at the congress, representing nobody but themselves, and one of them was made a selling agent of stock.

We are discussing the tactics of the S. L. P. and the S. P. in every number of "Radnicka Borba," but the opposition never even tries to prove that we are wrong; instead, they simply shout "Kuharich," "De Leon," "bad men." They do not teach Socialism, but they sing and make music. Many Croatian Socialist Clubs, who before sympathized with them, did not send delegates because it was known that our propositions would not be accepted. The S. P. keeps in darkness their followers and runs away when we challenge them.

Chas. Kuharich,
Editor Radnicka Borba.

Cleveland, O., July 8.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

S. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—The latitude of New York is that of Madrid. The central principle of temperature is not affected by the circumstance that the climate of the two places is very different. The ridge of the Pyrenees to the north of Spain thus keeping away northern blasts, the absence of such a ridge north of New York and, in its stead, the lakes and the plains of Canada, accounts for the difference. Similarly with prices. The divergences in the increase of prices do not affect the central principle that the depreciation of gold is the cause of raised prices. For instance. The productivity of a certain industry may have increased so greatly that its cheapened price may now be below what it was before the depreciation of gold. If that commodity cheapened faster than gold, then, despite present high prices, that commodity would now be cheaper. There is a change in the values of all goods going on right along, but not evenly. Hence the present differences in their rise (or fall) despite gold.—Next question next week.

E. B., MANKATO, MINN.—What the Galveston inquirer wanted to know was whether Eugene V. Debs was the heavy stockholder in the Appeal to Reason Corporation that is being claimed in Galveston. The names of the incorporators does not answer the question.

J. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—President Taft neither does intend to, nor can he carry out the promise he made the Jews that, if he was elected, he would compel Russia to honor the passport of Jewish American citizens. The Standard Oil needs Russia, and Standard Oil interests have power in Washington. What Russia does not want done it can bring pressure in Washington, through the Standard Oil mainly, to prevent from being done. Moreover the Jewish members of Congress, or in the Administration, are a "negligeable quantity," being a lot of undignified lickspittles.—Next question next week.

L. R., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Look out for the man who dodges paying his dues in the Union, or whatever organization he is a member of. It is an unerring symptom of slimy crookedness.

E. B., DETROIT, MICH.—The quantity of social labor-power contained in the exchange value of labor-power is a shifting magnitude that depends upon social conditions. The standard of living is the barometer.

D. G., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Someone said that it is their ignorance that earns for some people the title of "practical." Take note.

W. J. K., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—When Roosevelt was Governor of this State he distinguished himself by two acts—one was to pour the militia upon the Croton Dam laborers on strike; the other, influenced by Harriman, was to sign the bill authorizing Savings Banks to loan money on railroad securities. Harriman needed at the time the cash for his Illinois Railroad manoeuvre, and with Roosevelt's help railroad securities—a fishy thing—became legal security for funds presumably deposited by workers and other poor people.—Next question next week.

S. T. O., BOSTON, MASS.—The People has made the point before. It is repeated now:—There is no one factor that so much makes for peace in Europe as Herve's anti-militarist propaganda.

J. V., SPOKANE, WASH.—Herman Richter, the Gen. Sec'y Treeasurer of the I. W. W. neither wrote nor could have written any article to the effect that the Local Industrial Union would pass out of existence. The Local Industrial Union is the unit of the National Industrial Union, and is composed of branches the boundaries of which are marked by the several tools that, jointly, produce a given output. What will pass out of existence is the Mixed Local, that being a recruiting body.

B. M., MADISON, WIS.—Of course! Revolutions settle down into a transfer of property. The difference is that all previous "transfers" disinherited someone: the "transfer" that the Socialist Revolution will accomplish will have no "disinherited."

H. D. B., NEW YORK—An error does not become a truth by endless re-assertion. If the Single Tax theory is correct, the way to prove it is to meet the arguments advanced against it for being a plaster on a wooden leg. If the law of Exchange Value is correct the Single Tax has not a single leg to stand on to-day. If that law is wrong, prove the error, and your name shall be blessed by none louder than the Socialist. Furthermore, to call Socialism "the remedy of the unsuccessful" is unbecoming. It is unbecoming to use in this year of grace the hollow phrases that Henry George set current and that his lieutenants, from Post and Croasdale down, echoed. Furthermore hard words break no bones. What breaks bones is sound argument, hence the broken bones of the Single Tax.

G. J. S., DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D.; D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.; "$," NEWARK, N. J.; J. G., PORTLAND, ORE.; L. L., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; F. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Matter received.

Woman Under - Socialism -

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

Cloth, 400 Pages, Price $1.00

New York Labor News Co.,
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 5 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above committee was held at National Headquarters on Wednesday evening, July 13th, with Kihn in the chair. Members present: Kihn, Hall, Signarovitz, Ball, Schwartz, Machauer, Rosenberg, Lafferty, Mittleberg, Lefkovits and Schrafft. Absent without excuse: Deutsch, Butterworth, Sweeney and Petersen.

Financial Report: Receipts, $83.95; expenses, $108.95.

Communications: From Pitt and Scott re tracer for shipment of the Party's report to the International Socialist Congress; International Socialist Congress, acknowledging receipt of the report in good shape. From Texas S. E. C., ordering due stamps and reporting Party activity in Galveston. From New Jersey S. E. C. re charter application for Section in Bergen County. From Missouri S. E. C. re election laws. Washington S. E. C., re Pierson's work in that state, and plans for Gillhaus' work. From Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, ordering due stamps, requesting original English draft of their Constitution for use in San Francisco affair, request complied with, and other Party matters. From New York S. E. C., Albert Schnabel, Milwaukee, Wis., Sections San Antonio, Tex., Alameda County, Calif., Santa Clara County, Calif., Milwaukee, Wis., Bridgeport, Conn., Cincinnati, Ohio, Charles Kuharich, Cleveland, Ohio, Paul Kretlow, Berlin, Germany, Allegheny County, Pa., re general Party matters. From John Kircher, Cleveland, Ohio, Section Milwaukee, Wis., August Gillhaus, Portland, Ore., re Special Fund matters. Section Baltimore, Md., ordering due stamps. Section Allentown, Pa., and Branch Braddock, Pa., remitting on General Agitation Fund. Section Manchester, N. H., re F. G. R. Gordon. Sections Indianapolis, Ind., Tacoma, Wash., Seattle, Wash., Phoenix, Ariz., and Houston, Tex., remitting on International Socialist Congress assessment. From Section Detroit, Mich., requesting information re Katz's tour. From Rudolph Katz, en route in Pennsylvania and Ohio, reporting his work, published in The People, and sending in financial report. From Industrial Workers of the World, Hamtramck, Mich., requesting information, request complied with.

Election of officers and committees: A. C. Kihn, elected recording secretary for ensuing term. Frederick W. Ball elected National Treasurer for ensuing term. Press Committee elected: Hall, Petersen and Lafferty. Trustees of the National Leaflet Distribution Fund re-elected. Nominations for the Special Committee on Election Laws laid over for action until next meeting.

Adjournment 8.30 p. m.

John Hall, Secretary pro tem.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, on Friday evening, July 1, at 7:20 o'clock, with M. L. Hiltner acting as chairman, the others present being Kuhn, Donohue, Scheurer, Walters, Moonelis and Johnson; absent without excuse, Grieb.

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Correspondence: Letter from O. Beldner, organizer at Jamestown, regarding notary matters in Chautauqua County; Secretary instructed to reply; various letters from L. Abelson, in different localities, giving an account of the progress of his work; that he had written again to notaries regarding the western New York situation and received reply from Hauk of Buffalo; had written notaries in other parts of the state and received replies; received $5 from Section Monroe County on State Agitation coupons; also received $2 from Troy, and $2.50 each from Charles Rhode, Sr., and Jr., at Patchogue, L. I.; called another meeting for Richmond County, Saturday, July 2, which he will attend, and gather signatures at the same time; received letter from Julius Newman, organizer Section Westchester County. Sent literature to parties at Binghamton; bill for twenty-four cents ordered paid; received list of newly elected officers of Section Erie County. The Secretary added he had received from Max Poehland of Patchegue partial list of names for Suffolk County. The report was received and action taken as follows: that $10 be sent to Hauk on account of expense in gathering signatures; that in view of the large expenditures the State Executive Committee is now compelled to make, the Secretary be instructed to again write the various Sections requesting funds to keep up the work of gathering signatures. It was also decided that in order to stimulate the collection of funds, a general Party meeting of all members belonging to Sections New York, Kings, Richmond and Westchester Counties, as well as other New York state members who can attend, be called for Sunday evening, July 10, at 8 p. m., this meeting to also devise plans by which moneys can be raised to keep up the work of gathering signatures, the meeting to be addressed by Henry Kuhn and Boris Reinstein. The other actions of the Secretary were endorsed.

Scheuerer reported that the N. E. C. Sub-Committee decided to publish two leaflets, the one by Kuhn, previously reported, and the "High Prices" leaflet which recently appeared in the Daily People, as well as a general leaflet of conditions in the country. Report received and decided that the State Committee order 20,000 of each of the leaflets mentioned, with state ticket printed on the back, together with the Party's emblem.

Financial Secretary-Treasurer Kuhn submitted report for the month of June as follows:—Income, $59.60; mileage, $9.15; total, $68.75; expenses, $121.45; deficit for the month, $52.70.

Meeting adjourned.

Edmund Moonelis, Secretary.

MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The Minnesota S. E. C. met July 9th, Cikanek, chairman. Present, Olson, Henion, Reil, Carstensen, H. Johnson, State Secretary. Absent, Jensen. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Motion that S. E. C. adjourn sine die carried.

The recently elected S. E. C. met and elected Cikanek, chairman. Present, Olson, Carstensen, Reil, Henion, Rodenkircher, H. Johnson, State Secretary. No members absent.

Fred Henion elected treasurer, and William E. McCue recording secretary, by acclamation.

Correspondence:—From Section Minneapolis, vote for candidates for governor. From Section St. Paul, vote for candidate for governor. From H. W. Bredholdt, Sturgeon Lake, Minn., regarding obtaining signers for petition, and vote for candidate for governor. From Magnus Malmgren, Parker's Prairie, Minn., regarding obtaining signers for petition, and vote for candidate for governor. From Section Winona, regarding obtaining signers for petition and vote for candidates for governor. From C. Thompson, St. Paul, Minn., vote for candidate for governor. From Martin Henryson, Blackduck, Minn., $1.44 for dues. From Charles Werner, Minneapolis, Minn., inquiring as to date of state picnic; answered. From Samuel Johnson, St. Paul, Minn., declining nomination as candidate for governor and giving reasons for same. From E. Bosky, Mankato, Minn., regarding petition and notarial commission, also vote for candidate for governor. From E. B. Ford, Faribault, Minn., two communications regarding printing petition forms. From E. B. Ford, notifying S. E. C. of having forwarded petition forms. From E. B. Ford, bill of $1.60 for printing petition forms and mailing same, also donation of $5 collected for state campaign. From C. W. Brandborg, Henning, Minn., accepting nomination for governor. From C. W. Brandborg, regarding state campaign. From C. W. Brandborg, with enclosure from E. B. Ford; referred to new business. From H. A. Brandborg, Sparta, Wisconsin, regarding state campaign and vote for candidate for governor.

Motion to pay E. B. Ford, $1.60 for printing and postage, carried. Motion to pay $1 for hall rent and 40 cents expended for postage by State Secretary, carried. State campaign committee reported vote for candidates for governor as follows, C. W. Brandborg, 26; Fred Henion, 6; Peter Reil, 4. Motion that previous state campaign committee be continued, carried. Motion that State Secretary obtain from Attorney-General of Minnesota his decision as to legality of S. L. P. petition; carried. Motion that state campaign committee draft appeal for funds for state campaign, to be published in Party Press and for general circulation; carried.

Motion to adjourn, carried

William E. McCue,
Recording Secretary.

REIMER'S TOUR IN CONNECTICUT.

New London, July 21.
Mystic, July 22.
Stonington, July 23.

CALL FOR OHIO STATE AGITATION FUND.

As the S. L. P. this time has no State ticket in the field and therefore the members in the State are free from the work of gathering signatures, all energy must be applied to a task which, under present circumstances, is of far greater importance for the Socialist Movement in the State than the participation in the State election, and that is the building up the Party organization.

On July 9 National Organizer Rudolph Katz commenced an agitation tour through the State of Ohio. Your State Executive Committee has already voted $25 to help defray the expenses of Katz's tour. But aside from this tour the State Executive Committee intends to further the work of agitation and organization in the State to the best of its financial ability, by sending out speakers of its own and meeting every demand for such speakers and organizers on the part of the Sections.

The financial means to make this work possible must be furnished by the members, friends and sympathizers. Let everyone contribute his or her mite, and do it to-day. Sections should arrange for systematic collections for this fund. Don't fail to read this call at your next meeting and to act upon it. Send all contributions to the Financial Secretary of the Committee, James Rugg, 9514 Benham avenue, Cleveland, O. All amounts received for this fund will be acknowledged in the Party press. So far received:

John Brosch, Elmwood Place, O.	$1.00
"Go at it," Cleveland, O.	.50
Total	$1.50

Who is next?

State Executive Committee, S. L. P. of Ohio,
Richard Koeppel, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, ATTENTION!

The petition lists for the placing on the official ballot of the S. L. P. County ticket are now in circulation. The few members who are not yet supplied should get a list at once at Party Headquarters, Acme Hall (Volksfreund Office)) or order one by postal card, if they can not come in person.

We need about 2,300 signatures, an easy task if every comrade does his duty. Get the signatures as quickly as possible. The sooner we have accomplished this work the sooner we can apply all our energy to the real campaign agitation. Every list, as soon as filled should immediately be brought or sent to the Volksfreund Office, Everybody to work!

Campaign Committee.

RUDOLPH KATZ IN CLEVELAND, O.

National Organizer Rudolph Katz will speak at a meeting of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., on THURSDAY, July 21, at 8 p. m., at Party headquarters, Acme Hall, 2416 East 9 street, near Central avenue. Every Party member and sympathizer should make it his duty not only to be present himself but invite all his friends, neighbors and shopmates to attend. Let every comrade d ohis best to make this meeting a success.

Press Committee.

CLEVELAND SOUTH SLAVONIAN PICNIC.

The Cleveland Branch of the South Slavonian Socialist Labor Federation will hold a picnic on SUNDAY, July 24, at the Little Grove, near Euclid Beach. Take Collinwood car, get off at Stop 118, turn to left on road, and walk to nearest woods. All members, friends and sympathizers are cordially invited and can rely on having a good time.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Regular meeting July 10th; new delegates, Werdenberg from Elizabeth, Preuss from Essex, Kraja from Hoboken. Werdenberg, chairman.

Communications: From National Secretary Augustine in regard to Bergen County charter. From Johnson on the same matter. From Buttleworth in regard to new leaflets.

Report of National Organizer Katz, as to work performed by him in New Jersey. Semi-annual report from Section Plainfield. Bergen County matter and Organizer Katz's report laid over to next meeting. Other communications disposed of.

Financial report: Disbursements $1.02; receipts $6.90; cash on hand, $36.

Adjourned to August 14th.

B. Merquelin, Sec.

KATZ'S TOUR IN OHIO.

Sandusky—July 22 to 23.
Toledo—July 24 to 26.
Columbus—July 27 to 29.
Dayton—July 30 to 31.
Hamilton—August 1 to 2.
Cincinnati—August 3 to 12.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

DO YOUR PART

In the Conflict Between the Forces of Light and the Forces of Darkness.

Capitalist interests keep many and varied agencies in the field whose sole purpose is to keep the workers from gaining a knowledge of Socialism. The Socialist Labor Party strives to reach the workers with Socialist knowledge. Thus we have to-day the ages-old contest between the forces of Light and the forces of Darkness.

The agencies of Darkness, subsidized by and prostituted to the mean interests of the ruling class; the agencies of Light, giving freely of themselves and their means to further the advancement of the human race.

Happy the man or woman who devotes time, energy and means to the advancement of their kind.

Do your part manfully in the struggle.

The Daily and Weekly People, containing the best thought of the day upon the great question of Socialism, are educational agencies par excellence for the propagation of the Movement.

The supreme duty of the S. L. P. advocate, is: Push the Propaganda.

Never mind the hot weather.

The boys whose names appear on this week's Roll of Honor didn't let capitalist obstacles, let alone the heat, stand in the way of pushing the propaganda.

The Roll of Honor is made up of the names of those who sent in two or more subscriptions during the week.

The Roll of Honor for Last Week.

A. Gillhaus, Eureka, Cal.	4
T. M. Hitchings, Fieldbrook, Cal. ..	2
P. E. Nelson, Oakland, Cal.	2
H. Stroever, Oroville, Cal.	5
A. E. Reimer, On tour, Connecticut	23
C. Carlson, Bridgeport, Conn.	3
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	3
H. Finken, Mystic, Conn.	2
M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn.	5
G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill.	2
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	4
M. Ostramenska, Detroit, Mich.	2
W. E. McCue, St. Paul, Minn.	3
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	4
J. Sweeney, Hoboken, N. J.	4
W. R. Fox, Cincinnati, O.	5
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	7
G. Anderson, Portland, Ore.	2
W. J. Snyder, Altoona, Pa.	7
R. Katz, On tour, Pennsylvania	5
G. W. Ohls, Pittsburg, Pa.	2
W. J. Kerns, Salt Lake City, Utah..	7
J. Bader, Newport News, Va.	2
A. Robinson, Naches, Wash.	2
C. Pierson, Seattle, Wash.	18

Prepaid cards sold: F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass., $5.60.

Labor News Notes.

The Pocket Bible; or Christian the Printer, the latest of the Sue series, is ready for delivery. Through the pages of this story blows the breath of the marvelous Reformation of the sixteenth century. On one hand the forms of bigotry and hollow creed, on the other the looming figures of intellectual liberty and industrial development—both are shown in the death grips of a struggle from which Progress emerged triumphant. A trenchant portrayal of the origin and policy of the Jesuit Society is here given. The story is in two volumes, price per volume one dollar. Send two dollars and get the two volumes.

OPERATING FUND.

Comrades and Friends—Just when funds are most needed your contributions to this fund have fallen away. The summer's fierce heat causes some of our friends to slacken their propaganda efforts, and job work too is less in the summer months. These conditions coming together mean a severe curtailment in revenue. Hence it is that we are compelled to call your attention to the Operating Fund. Keep it in mind and send a contribution as your finances will permit. Last week's receipts were:

J O Johnson, Bridgeport, Conn. $	.50
S. Thompson, New York City	2.00
"Sympathizer, New York City	1.00
H. Halpern, New York City..	.35
Total .... $	3.85
Previously acknowledged ..	6,555.23
Grand total	$6,559.08

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

DO A FRIEND A GOOD TURN.

Show Him How He Can Get Good Reading at Little Cost.

The average man likes to read a good story; many a man is more pleased if the story is instructive. In addition to story books there are the story magazines, and even the daily papers are finding it necessary to cater to the popular taste for fiction by running serials.

The average story, we have observed, is designed to please, to thrill, seldom to instruct. Still there are stories that are instructive, and highly entertaining as well. Such are the Sue stories, a number of which have already appeared in these columns.

Beginning with the issue of Sunday, July 24th the Daily People will start the serial publication of another Sue story, "The Pocket Bible," a matchless story of the Reformation period.

Running day after day it will take over two months to complete this story. During that time there will be lots of other good things in the Daily People, all of which may be had for the price of a three month's subscription which is one dollar.

Now then, you Daily People readers who get your papers by mail, see if you can't get at least ONE new reader to take a three months' trial trip with the Daily People. You can do it if you will but make the effort. When "Joan of Arc" ran serially in these columns Comrade Hoar, of Worcestor, Mass., sent in some half dozen new subs, secured upon his representation that the "Joan of Arc" story was about to run. By telling your friends of this forthcoming Sue story you can get at least one of them to read it, and the subscriber will be well repaid for the dollar it costs him.

DAILY PEOPLE 10TH ANNIVERSARY FUND.

With this acknowledgement we close the 10th Anniversary Fund. The following amounts were received last week:

J. N. Brandborg, Sparta, Wis... $	1.00
H. A. Brandborg, Sparta, Wis...	1.00
J. McCaffrey, Sparta, Wis.	1.00
J. Grayson, Portland, Ore	1.00
Total .... $	4.00
Previously acknowledged	486.25
Grand total	$490.25

FOR EVERY S. L. P. MAN.

A splendid group photograph of all the N. E. C. members and officers of the Party attending the recent historic Tenth Anniversary celebration of the Daily People can now be furnished to all desiring it. Pictures are large size, about 8 by 10, of exquisite finish and workmanship—a memento every S. L. P. man will be proud of possessing.

Send all orders, accompanied by cash—pictures 50 cents, postage 5 cents extra—to

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SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

San Francisco, Cal., 49 Dubose avenue, Headquarters and reading room of Section San Francisco, Cal., Socialist Labor Party, Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, and Scandinavian Discussion Club at 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224½ Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2416 East 9th street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 98 Weybosset street, Room 14, 8 p. m.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. P. Merquelin, Secretary, 1121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield; W. J. Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 Bond street, Elizabeth.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Wash., Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 309. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Columbia Hall, 7th avenue between Pike and Union streets.

Section Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, Room 304, Wallace Building, 12th and A streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 487 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a regular business meeting the second Thursday evening of each month, at Federation Hall, corner Third and Wabasha streets.

Section Denver meets the second Thursday evening of each month at Hall, 209 Charles Building. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P. meets the third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street.

Section Boston, Mass., meets every first and third Thursday in the month, at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

Section Passaic County, N. J., meets every first and third Thursday in the month at Feist's Hall, Prospect and Ellison streets, Paterson. Readers of the Party press are invited.

History. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE
OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

17 Volumes on Sale.		4 More in Course of Publication.	
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THE BRASS BELL......	50c.	THE IRON ARROW HEAD	50c.
THE IRON COLLAR......	50c.	THE INFANT'S SKULL..	50c.
THE SILVER CROSS.....	50c.	THE PILGRIM'S SHELL..	75c.
THE CASQUE'S LARK....	75c.	THE IRON PINCERS.....	50c.
THE PONIARD'S HILT...	75c.	THE IRON TREVET......	75c.
THE BRANDING NEEDLE	50c.	EXECUTIONER'S KNIFE..	$1.
THE ABBATIAL CROSIER	50c.	POCKET BIBLE, Vol. 1	$1
		POCKET BIBLE, Vol 2	$1

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York

"RETRENCHMENT!" NOW

WORKERS TO GET NEW TASTE OF WHAT "PROSPERITY" MEANS.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 9.—Retrenchment has hit the railroad workers in the east as well as those out west. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day reduced the number of freight crews in active service on both the Philadelphia and middle divisions, and is preparing to reduce the time in the extensive shops in this city.

On the middle division twenty-six crews will be laid off on Monday, twelve running from Harrisbourg, twelve from Altoona, one from Tyronne, and one from Huntington. Three laid off several days ago.

The reductions are alleged to be due to traffic conditions, which "do not warrant the force carried lately."

4,000 RAILROADERS LAID OFF.

St. Paul, Minn., July 9.—Within a few weeks the Northern Pacific Railroad will have dropped from its payroll between 3,000 and 4,000 men, owing, it is said, to the poor conditions of crops along its route from Minnesota to the Pacific Coast.

The work of retrenchment has been stealthily carried on for some time.

DAILY PEOPLE

Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movement should read the

DAILY PEOPLE

Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

The DAILY PEOPLE is published every day in the year, devoting space to news of the day as well as to news of especial interest to the working class.

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